MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME XIII　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1920　　NUMBER 1

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, Hankow, China.
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests.
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 1
Special Articles
Observations ..... T. R. Jernigan 10
China's Reply to Japan Concerning Shantung ..... Hollington K. Tong 18
Russian Soviet Would Befriend China ..... Hollington K. Tong 24
News from North China 26
News from Central China 31
News from South China ..... H. W. 31
Who's Who in China 36
News Summary of the Week 37
Men and Events 37
Dr. Yamei Kin Returns to China 43
Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs 44
Finance and Commerce
Corner Stone of New Soochow Hospital Laid 45
A Bill to Assist the American Merchant Marine 48
New Books and Publications
A Year of Good Thoughts 53
The United States Court for China 53
Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance, and Commerce of China ... C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair vii

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN his address at Shanghai and in interviews at Peking, Hon. Charles R. Crane has given a considerable insight into the future American policy in the Orient that he hopes to pursue. Although he did not go into details regarding his conferences in Washington with President Wilson, and the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, it may safely be assumed that a definite American policy toward the problems of the Far East was discussed. It should also be mentioned in this connection, that Mr. Crane's appointment to this important post received the unanimous indorsement of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate as well. In an interview at Peking, as printed in the *North China Star*, he made this statement:

> "From now on it will not make any government popular to try to harass this new Chinese democracy by following the old menacing processes of corruption that have been poisoning and interfering with its internal affairs."

In his address in Shanghai he stated that China is likely to become the center of world progress in the coming century—providing peace may be maintained in this quarter of the globe—and then after alluding to past aggressions in this part of the world, he said:

> "You can't tell about these pacifist nations; America was for a long time a pacifist nation."

If there is to be a definite American policy in the Pacific and the new American minister is to be the vehicle for conveying that message to China, the Americans in the various lands of the Pacific are ready to stand back of Mr. Crane to a man. American policy in the past in this part of the world while in the main altruistic has lacked the "punch" that goes for effectiveness and efficiency. In many cases it has been charged that American advice and suggestions

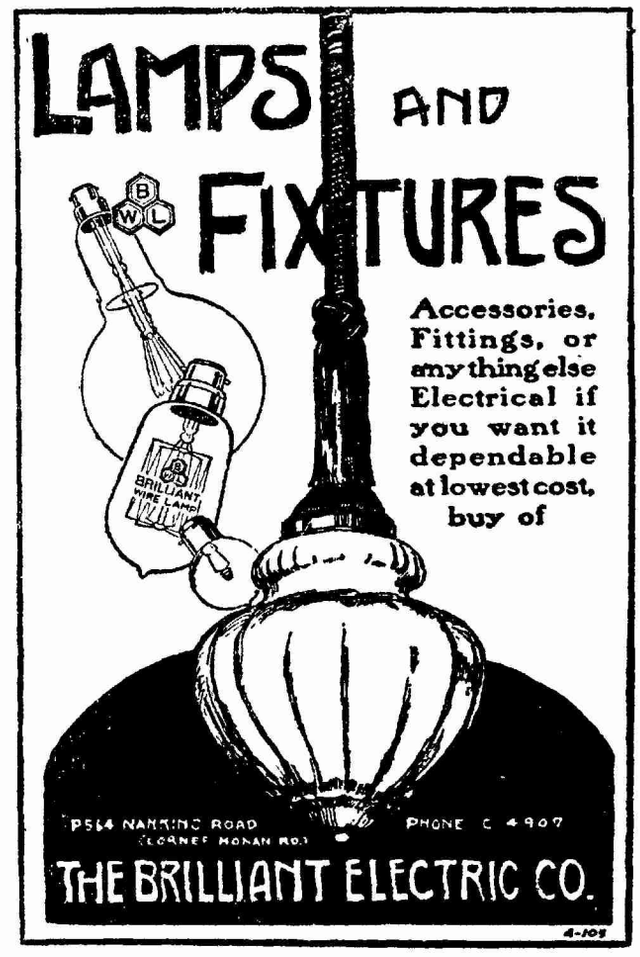
13-001

have served to aggravate the very condition they sought to improve. Mr. Crane since his past experience has been largely in business life, brings a new and fresh viewpoint to bear on these problems. His chief qualities are frankness and sympathy. The great problems involved out here need both and in many quarters a third quality of *firmness* is also required. If we are to have them now China *will* "become a center of world progress" and that soon and when it comes, China and every other country interested in this part of the world will benefit largely in measure proportionate of what they *give* toward bringing about better conditions in Asia.

MARQUIS Okuma has had things to say about the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In an interview recently reported in the press there appear three sentences that are worth examination. The first of these sentences is, "The greatest encouragement to the Reds would be the knowledge that Japan would not interfere, whatever happened in India." He applies the same conclusion to Siberia. If Marquis Okuma will take the time to talk with any of the people who have been in Siberia he will find that the best statement of the actual situation in Siberia is: The greatest encouragement to Russian unity and to Siberian dependence on the Bolsheviki is the knowledge that Japan has interfered in Siberia. If the Bolsheviks turn to the East with their armies they will now find the Siberians with them, and the united strength of Siberians and Russians will not be directed against Afghanistan but against Japan. It is Japan and the Japanese policy that is inviting them to come. The second of these sentences requires no comment. As a comment upon the League of Nations by a statesman of that nation which above all others owes the Paris Peace Conference at least the gratitude of respectful silence, it is sufficient in itself. "The League of Nations," we are told by the Marquis, "is welcome, but it is not yet founded upon a solid enough basis morally to control the world, as is evidenced by the Anglo-French Alliance.....and the refusal of America to ratify the treaty." The reader pauses, with questions: Whose is the moral delinquency shown by the Anglo-French Alliance? Has America shown herself to be lacking in the moral qualities requisite for membership? If so, how? Is her refusal to ratify the Shantung clauses the evidence? And just what does "control" of the world mean to Marquis Okuma? How does he square it with Article 10, in which territorial integrity was promised respect by his government? The obligation to live up to Article 10 might well be called a moral obligation. Where, under this moral obligation, is there room for military steps in Siberia and for the continued Japanese control of Shantung? Surely the Marquis would not have us believe that he has arrived at his sad view of the moral rectitude of the members of the League by reflection on such matters! The third sentence is perhaps the most astonishing of all. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance must be maintained, and should be expanded to take in America, but unfortunately, "Because of the Monroe Doctrine America is unable actually to participate in the alliance....." We pass over the implication that America is at all likely to consider, or to receive, any such invitation. We pause to consider the new Monroe Doctrine that makes its appearance. We look back upon the events of history. Did the Monroe Doctrine prevent us from annexing the Hawaiian Islands at their own request? Was it, perhaps, the delicate moral sense of Japan recalling us to our obligations under the Monroe Doctrine that spoke when Japan alone protested the annexation? Did the Monroe Doctrine prevent us from holding the Philippine Islands and from proceeding with our work of education in those islands? Did the Monroe Doctrine prevent John Hay from setting forth the Open Door policy, the violation of which by Russia was Japan's most effective plea for American sympathy during her war with Russia? Did the Monroe Doctrine prevent American soldiers from appearing on the fields of France, or American statesmen from taking part in the councils of the Peace Conference at Paris, from taking part in the very discussion that put the clauses about Shantung into the Treaty? Did the Monroe Doctrine prevent the United States from sending soldiers to Siberia in 1918? Did it prevent our co-operation with Japan in that episode which America has now brought to an honorable conclusion, a conclusion consistent with her promises when she went into Siberia? Surely this last sentence is at the largest possible distance from a true appreciation of the history and workings of the Monroe Doctrine. Or is it possible that the Marquis Okuma's version of the Monroe Doctrine is not the American, but the Japanese Monroe Doctrine, about which we have heard vague rumor and uncertain report? But there is a last sentence in this interview with the Marquis which is at once clear and easily understood. The Marquis concludes his words upon the Anglo-Japanese Alliance thus; "The maintenance of the alliance is an imperative necessity though textual changes are necessary." Here is perhaps the heart and center of the whole matter. The Marquis expects the alliance to be altered. "Textual changes are necessary," he says, and it is conceivable that he means to imply that "textual changes" will change the nature of the alliance. But if Great Britain does denounce the treaty, for the purpose of securing "textual changes," Japan will be obliged to think up better reasons than the British in Afghanistan and the League's

lack of moral basis to keep the changes merely "textual."

THE circulation of conflicting statements about the organization of the new banking consortium on May 11 in Japan have aroused in China grave misgivings concerning that international institution. Many Chinese who have welcomed the formation of the consortium which proposes to assist China in doing away with spheres of influence, which have been a curse to the country, are beginning to doubt whether or not they have backed the wrong horse. Chinese opponents of the Consortium are taking full advantage of this lack of information regarding the contents of the notes exchanged between the Japanese bankers and Mr. Thomas W. Lamont in Tokyo last month and are circulating broadcast all sorts of rumors disadvantageous to the consortium, and are urging their compatriots to condemn it outright. They are also viewing the friendly endeavors of Americans and Europeans to rescue China through concentration upon the organization of the international banking syndicate as a farce and a cloak under which all foreigners are working for the control of China. The Japanese papers, in both the Chinese and English languages are adding oil to the spreading fire of opposition of a considerable section of the Chinese at the alleged unfair play on the part of American financiers. The *North China Standard*, a Japanese organ published in Peking in the English language, in the course of an editorial, had this to say: "As a result of the new consortium being organized, all the loans in China will be virtually monopolized by the consortium, and it is not improper to consider it as the beginning of international control of China." In another paragraph, the same paper says: "As to the relation of the new consortium with China, it was explained by Mr. Lamont to China that the consortium will furnish loans only when the Chinese Government asks for them, and it will never force any loans. But China's present situation is such as to make the asking for loans absolutely imperative, and the explanation by Mr. Lamont amounts to nothing. The one who suffers the worst in consequence of the Consortium will be China." This is merely one example of what Japan is doing in China in opposition to the consortium although she has joined it as a member. There is no wonder that the Chinese should be highly confused over the statement issued by Mr. Lamont shortly before his return to the United States and the statement by the Japanese Foreign Office with regard to the formation of the consortium. These statements are decidedly conflicting and the Chinese are unable to say which is correct, and also whether the much-dreaded Manchurian and Mongolian reservation claim of Japan really was abandoned.


LAMPS AND FIXTURES
Accessories, Fittings, or anything else Electrical if you want it dependable at lowest cost, buy of
BRILLIANT WIRE LAMP
P564 NANKING ROAD (CORNER MOHAN RD.)
PHONE C 4907
THE BRILLIANT ELECTRIC CO.

PART of the Lamont statement from Japan was as follows: "Before Mr. Lamont's departure from Japan for China at the end of March he had received assurances from the Japanese banking group and from the leading members of the Cabinet as well that Japan would withdraw her reservations in regard to Manchuria and Mongolia. This formal withdrawal is contained in letters that were exchanged yesterday between the Japanese banking group on the one hand and Mr. Lamont representing the American, British and French groups on the other. This exchange which makes specific the withdrawal of the reservations that for a full year have proved such a knotty problem among all the Powers involved also outlines the status of certain railways in South Manchuria. Certain of these as already outlined by the American State Department as long ago as last August being in effect branch lines of the South Manchuria railway therefore do not necessarily fall within the scope of the consortium." An important part of the statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Office reads: "Japan's attitude toward the consortium differs from that of other Powers because her vital national interests are involved. Owing to her contiguity to China Japan must consider the requirements of her national defence and economic existence in connection with enterprises undertaken on her border. After a frank exchange of views with the United

13-003

The Commercial & Industrial Bank of China

(THE CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK)

中華懋業銀行

Authorized and fully subscribed Capital *U.S. $10,000,000.—*

Capital paid-up *U.S. $ 5,000,000.—*

(Incorporated under a Special Charter of the Chinese Government dated April 12, 1919.)

HEAD OFFICE

198 Hsi Ho Yen, Peking

President Hon. Chien Nen-Shun

American Vice-President James A. Thomas

Chinese Vice-President Hsu Un-Yuen

The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China is a financial institution founded by American and Chinese capitalists with a view to offering to the mercantile and industrial community and the general public a reliable and up-to-date banking service.

The Bank's sphere of action in the matters of banking and finance is practically unlimited. It transacts every description of general banking business, receives money on deposit at call and short notices at current rates, and for longer periods on specially agreed terms; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfer; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; effects purchases and sales of stocks and shares; undertakes the duties of trustee and executor, and of custodian of securities and valuables; discounts approved mercantile bills; grants loans on negotiable securities; negotiates and underwrites industrial loans of all kinds.

Closely associated with a number of the leading financial institutions in the United States and their ramifications throughout America, and Europe and elsewhere, and with their vast resources at its disposal, the Bank is eminently equipped for all banking and financial operations.

Branch offices of the Bank are being opened in all chief centres of China; in the meantime ample arrangements have been made with reliable correspondents throughout the country.

The Bank is endowed by the Chinese government with the right of note-issue, and its note reserve is maintained at par.

Announcement of the opening dates of the branches in Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, and Canton will appear soon.

13-004

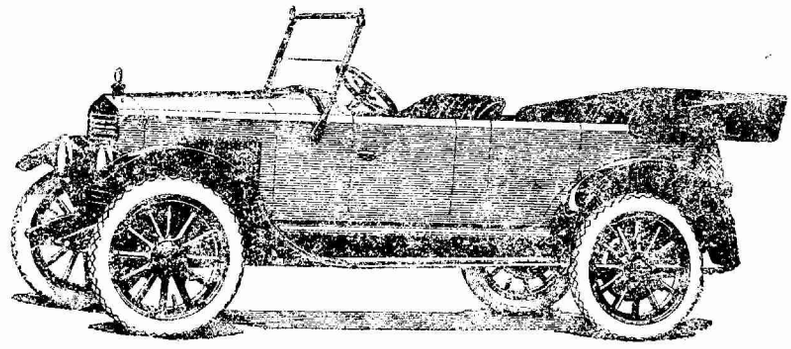
States, British and French governments for a further and more definite understanding these governments expressly declare that they did not contemplate activities inimical to Japan's vital interests and were ready to give a general assurance that those interests would be sufficiently safeguarded. Japan, therefore, decided to confirm the Paris agreement with the result that an understanding was reached between representatives of the Japanese and American Banking groups. A similar understanding is expected soon between the Japanese, British and French groups."

AS if to explain the above, Mr. Kajiwara, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, representating the Japanese banking interests in the consortium, in the course of a statement on the same theme, said rather significantly: "One of the difficult questions considered by the Quadruple Banking Group was whether to exclude, as Japan insisted, interests in Manchria and Mongolia from the Syndicate's sphere of activities. At first, both Mr. Lamont and Mr. Vanderlip were against the proposed exclusion; but later they agreed with Japan in that respect as a consequence of their personal inspection of Chinese conditions. It has been further agreed that the Quadruple Syndicate recognize the special position of the Japanese in China, and will exclude from the Syndicate's sphere of interest all such railways in China as are of strategical importance to Japan because of her propinquity to China, and also all the economic and other rights and interests already acquired by Japan." The Chinese mind is thus further muddled by the significant remark of Mr. Kajiwara concerning the Manchurian and Mongolian reservations which Mr. Lamont claimed that Japan had withdrawn. Whether Japan has really joined the consortium on equal terms with the other participants or whether she has actually gained her point in the reservation claim is puzzling many Chinese who will be satisfied with nothing less than the publication of the complete text of the notes exchanged between Mr. Lamont and the Japanese, and of such information indicating the conditions under which the consortium is to operate in China. Delay in dispelling the suspicion or continual silence on the part of the Western financiers will lead to bitter Chinese resentment and may result finally in Chinese hostility to the Consortium.

WITH this week's issue, *Millard's Review of the Far East* begins its fourth year of publication. This issue, Vol. XIII, No. 1 is the 157th copy to be issued, The first issue, that of June 9, 1917, contained a discussion of the differences at Peking between President Li Yuan-hung, Premier. Tuan Chi-jui and the Liberal Parliament which resulted soon there-

ESSEX
MOTOR
CARS
DETROIT
U.S.A.

The Ultimate in Light Motor Cars



THE ESSEX in its first year set a world's sales record. It won this recognition because of its fine performance, riding ease, and endurance, qualities hitherto regarded as exclusive to large costly cars—and nothing else. Essex economy is fuel, tire and oil economy coupled with absolute freedom from early depreciation. The ESSEX is truly the world's finest small car.

SOLE AGENTS

THE HUDFORD GARAGE

Dodge and Seymour (China), Ltd.

Telephone; Central—322

89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

Phone For Demonstration

Write For Illustrated Catalog

13-005

China-Pacific Company

AGENTS FOR

Columbia Pacific Shipping Company

Operating an ocean freight service between PORTLAND, Ore., U. S. A. and CHINA PORTS with regular and scheduled sailings. Offering a real service to Trans-Pacific Shippers.

OFFICES AT
SHANGHAI—HANKOW—TIENTSIN—TSINGTAO—DAIREN—HONGKONG

For freight rates, etc., apply to—

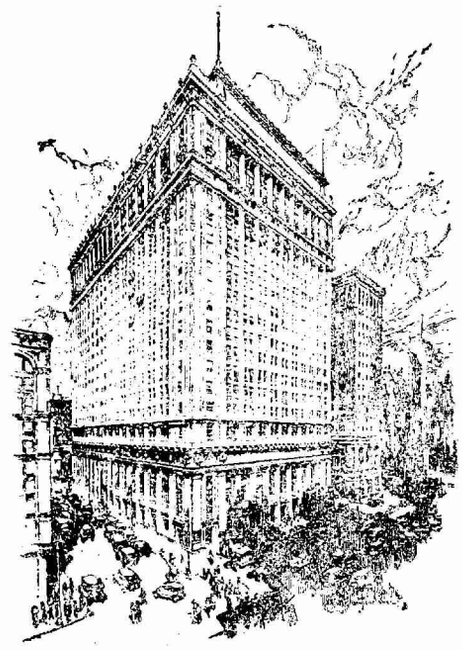
C. L. SEITZ
General Agent,

6 Kiukiang Road SHANGHAI

after in the dissolution of the Parliament and the beginning of the internal civil war between North and South which with various fluctuations is still in progress. There was a general discussion of the significance of America's entrance into the European War with the significant statement, "America will come out of the war a real world power, in every meaning of the term." There was an article by Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, which forecasted America's tremendous development in the trade of China, and there also appeared in this issue a decision by Hon. C. S. Lobingier, Judge of the U. S. Court for China, in an important case affecting American trade in China. Curiously enough this decision pertained to the incorporation of an American company in China, a subject that has now reached the dignity of discussion in the Congress of the United States. Among the news items was a reference to a visit to China of Messrs. Anson W. Burchard and M. A. Oudin, officials of the General Electric Company of Schenectady, N. Y., a visit that resulted in the establishment in China of a large and important branch factory which is now in full operation and a highly successful demonstration of the possibilities of utilizing China's great wealth of man-power in modern industrial development. There was also an article regarding the construction of the Yu Yuen and Wha Sing Textile Mills, the first enterprises of the kind in China using American cotton textile machinery. It is needless to point out that this beginning has been followed to such an extent that America is now supplying most of the textile machinery at present going into China's great industrial development. This first issue contained some twenty-eight pages of reading matter and advertisements. Now after some three years the number of pages has increased three-fold. About 2000 copies of the first issue were distributed of which 300 went to paid subscribers. The number of paid subscribers has now increased almost twenty fold and from a modest business venture at the beginning the *Review* is now well established and commands a considerable influence in both China and abroad. Readers of Chinese vernacular newspapers tell us that the *Review* is more widely quoted in the Chinese press than any other journal published out here in the English language. In America the *Review* has also acquired an influential following and is widely quoted in the *Literary Digest* and similar publications. It has received high commendation in many quarters including the Secretary of State, Secretary of Commerce, presidents of banks, financiers, university professors and presidents, and members of Congress. It also has

An American Banking Institution Which Serves the Financial Requirements of the Far East

INVESTED CAPITAL MORE THAN 50 MILLIONS



RESOURCES MORE THAN $500,000,000

RE-INFORCING THE GREAT resources and highly developed organization of the Continental and Commercial Banks, Chicago, is a long experience in the field of international banking, particularly as applied to the Orient. In the past they have been privileged to assist in Oriental trade and they are planning further co-operation in that direction.

The CONTINENTAL *and* COMMERCIAL BANKS

because of their constant contact with foreign trade, because of their location at the center of American business, because of their facilities and connections and their trade credit information, are able to give a banking service which is very valuable for producers and shippers in the Far East.

Continental *and* Commercial NATIONAL BANK
Continental *and* Commercial TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
Continental *and* Commercial SECURITIES COMPANY
Continental *and* Commercial SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

13-007

MADE IN U. S. A.
TRADE Gillette MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE GILLETTE Safety Razor is the practical razor for everyman.

It makes his shaving easy instead of tiresome—quick instead of tedious—comfortable and sanitary to the most sensitive skin.

"No Stropping—No Honing" must appeal to every man anxious to eliminate unnecessary labor and save valuable time.

The leading stores thruout China are selling Gillette Razors and Blades.

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.
SOLE AGENTS

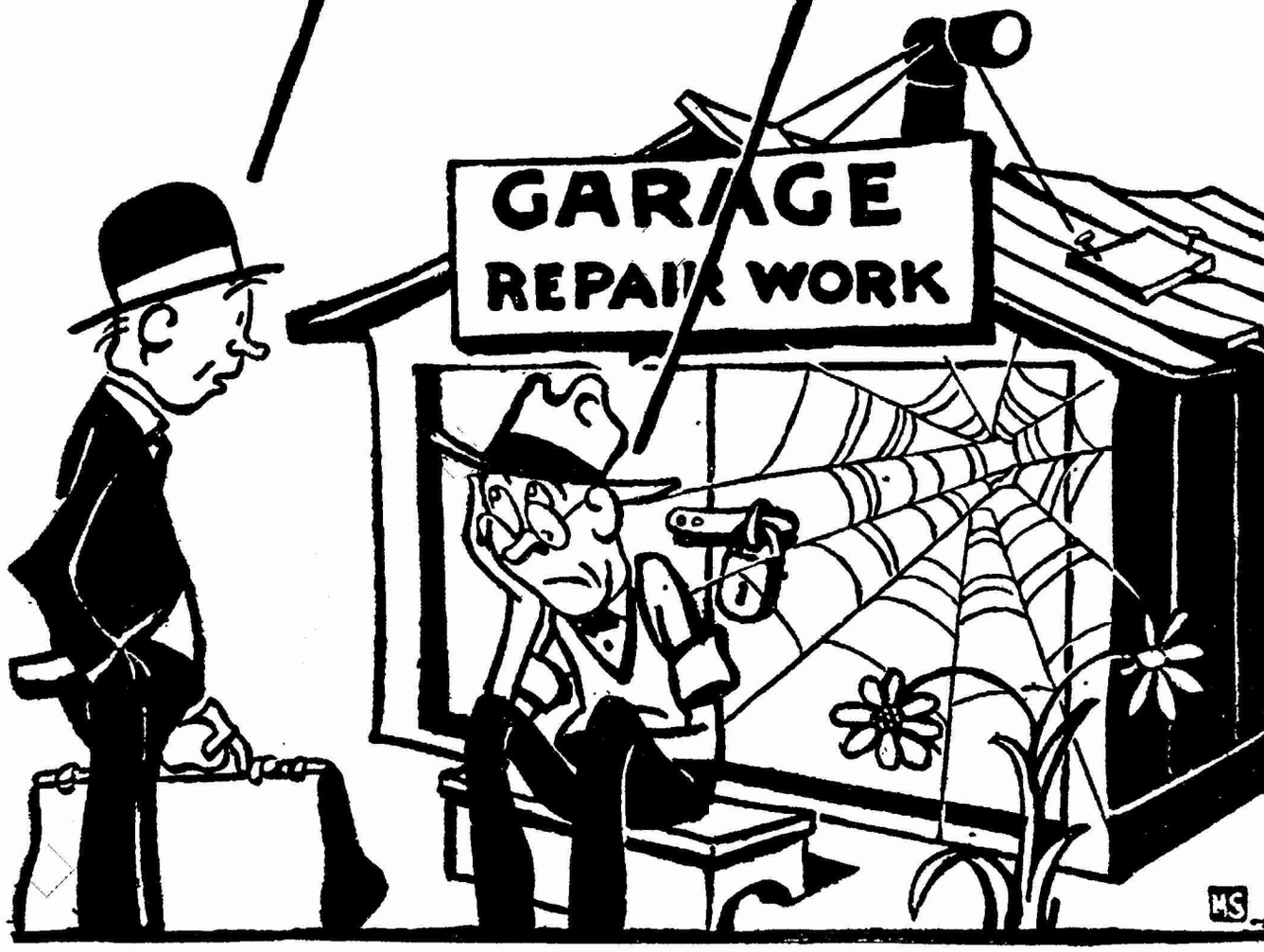
received considerable attention in England and quotations have found their way into the various reviews and newspapers. The circulation which was originally confined to China has now grown to include practically every country on the face of the globe and numbers at least one king on its paid subscription list—and this in spite of the present scarcity of kings and emperors. A recent review of the life of Sir John Jordan, retired British Minister to China, received attention and comment in practically every British colony, dominion, and possession. The circulation of the *Review* in China is a matter of very great gratification to the management, since it is truly national in its scope, reaching practically every city of consequence in every province. In China its readers are about equally divided between foreigners and Chinese business and professional men and government officials, with a shade advantage toward the Chinese. The *Review* has worked constantly to live up to its name, *Review of the Far East*, and its material success is at least a demonstration of the soundness of the idea back of the enterprise. It has tried faithfully to present each week a word picture dealing with the political, economic and financial situation pertaining to China, America and other nations. Its views have not always been popular in every quarter and as a result it has frequently been advertised by "its loving friends," but even those who disagree with the *Review* respect its opinions as frank contributions and an incentive to further thought on the tremendous problems involved in this part of the world. One significant element in connection with the circulation of the *Review* is that a large percentage of its readers keep the journal and bind it for permanent reference purposes. It is found in the library of every school and college of note in both China and America and most of the recent books dealing with the Orient contain liberal quotations from this journal. It frequently has been mentioned in debates in the American Congress and several articles from its pages have found their way into the permanent records of America's chief legislative body. The official records of the U. S. Court for China, which appear in the *Review*, are frequently quoted in the legal journals in the United States and are kept in permanent form by attorneys on both sides of the Pacific. The *Review* was the first publication in the Orient to undertake the compilation of personal biographies of the leading public men, business and professional men, and men in official life in China. These biographies are now being reprinted in book form and this year will receive a circulation of nearly 2,000 copies. The Review was the first paper anywhere to print the real facts regarding Japan's plans to annex Shantung Province and also to expose Japan's aggressions in Fukien Province. It printed the results of the first investigation into the nefarious Japanese opium-morphia traffic in China. On the other hand it has not hesitated to say a good word for Japanese enterprise in China when it was deserving of commendation. To enumerate the accomplishments of the *Review* in printing *first* the news of the many significant developments in the Far East in the last three years would require more space than is available for there has been *something* every week. The *Review* has worked consistently and persistently for better relations among the chief nations interested in the trade of the Pacific—America, China, Great Britain, Japan, France. It probably has printed more material on the subject of America-British co-operation with China on a right and just basis than any other journal anywhere. If a paper, which is essentially a reflection of current happenings, may be said to have a policy—then this is the policy of *Millard's Review*.

WHEN the Chinese boycott against things Japanese started in May 1919, one of the first actions of the Chinese was to eliminate at once all Japanese advertising appearing in the Chinese press. Although the boycott has now been in existence for more than a year and in spite of the fact that it has weakened in some respects, the Chinese press still almost unanimously bars Japanese advertising from its pages. The boycott has also affected the poster advertising

13-008

Nope! Shanghai's full of Buicks!

No repair business round here?



H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.,

The Largest Distributors of Automobiles in China

13-009

FOR SALE

Delivery in three to four months

30000 Cotton Spindles

Inquiries solicited

KAI MUN TRADING CO.

38 Teng Shih Kou,

PEKING

of Japanese products, chiefly patent medicines in China. The well-known face of the "Admiral" in the advertising of "Jin Tan," the famous cure-all pills, is now seldom to be seen except in a few of the treaty ports. A large tin sign of a popular brand of Japanese beer located near Shanghai has had the head of the figure on the sign neatly removed evidently with a can-opener. The boycott against advertising has also had its effect upon Japanese owned newspapers in China and also, curiously enough upon the advertising and circulation of newspapers published in Japan, but owned by foreigners. A recent visit to Chinese news-stands in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai showed great piles of newspapers and magazines unsold and accumulated for many months and an inquiry brought out the fact that that the publications were "Japanese and nobody buy." Some of these were American and British owned journals, but were suffering from their location. In spite of the large amount of Japanese advertising formerly carried in the Chinese press, the papers apparently are not suffering from the loss, two or three of the leading Chinese papers in Shanghai reporting the largest advertising revenues in their history. Certain foreign, that is American and British, papers in China that carried a considerable amount of Japanese advertising, have also felt the force of the boycott from the standpoint of both Chinese subscribers and advertising from Chinese sources.

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

THE British Order in Council which provides that no one who is not a British subject shall be the manager of any business incorporated under British law need not be understood as specially discriminating against other nationals. A reasonable interpretation of the order would seem that the British Government has decided when business is protected by the laws of that Government, the managers of the business at least shall be amenable to British law. It is not proposed by the Government to extend the protection of its laws to business and at the same time have no jurisdiction over the managers of the business. The promulgation of the Order will probably cause many inconveniences, and the good results may not be realized at once, but they will be realized by an assured certainty which does not exist when the business is under one jurisdiction and the manager under another. The British subjects who have managed American corporations have doubtlessly invariably given satisfaction and the same degree of merit can be accorded the American citizens as the managers of corporations of a different nationality, but however this may be the keen mercantile instinct of the British merchant is experiencing the advantages of doing business with stricter corporate laws to govern, and, as it were, in the sense of a close corporation. The policy might not be reasonably objectionable to Americans who are quite as capable of taking care of themselves and their interests on land and sea as any other nationals, but whose seeming indifference to what is going on in this part of the world is the principal threat to that interest.

THERE has been pending in the American Congress for more than a year a bill to incorporate companies proposing to do business in foreign countries under a United States law, but the members of Congress apparently talk on every other subject except the subject which is nearer to the interest of the merchants of their country with business connections in China and other parts of Asia. The commercial associations composed of Americans in China have been earnest and persevering in pressing on the attention of Congress the very essential need of a national corporation law of their own country, and the influence of the mercantile bodies in America are exercised in the same direction, but all without practical results. The prompt action of the British Government referred to ought to be an object lesson to the American legislators in that it shows how quickly it considers whatever is thought to be promotive of the interests of its merchants. There is no reason whatever to excuse the delay of Congress in enacting a

Anking
Batang
Canton
Changchow
Changsha
Changteho
Chenchow
Chunking
Chefoo
Chentow
Chinkiang
Chungfu
Chao Hsien
Chaling
Chengtu
Chungting
Changli
Chow Kia Kow
Daitatie
Foochow
Hinghwa
Haichow
Hangchow
Hwanghsien
Hankow
Huchow
Harbin
Hofei
Honan
Hsuchow
Hengchow
Hwaianfu
Hungtung
Juchow
Juning
Kwangchow
Kwaikingfu
Kachek
Kerming
Kweichow
Kashing
Kiaochow
Kiangyin
Kaifeng
Kuling
Kioshan

Kiukiang
Kikungshan
Kwangpinghsien
Kweiyang

Kiuhwa
Kwanghsien
Kweiming
Liaochow

Loting
Mohel
Mintsing
Manila

Miyang
Nanking
Nantungchow
Nanchang

Peking
Pakhoi
Pootung
Pukow

Suinnig
She Ki Chen
Shenchow
Shaowu
Shaohsing
Sheklung
Sungkiang
Sienyu
Santai
Suifu
Singeh
Sichwan
Taianfu
Taifeng
Tsingkiangpu
Tehchow
Tientsin
Tungchow
Tungjen
Tatung
Taikuhsien
Tsinan
Tsing-Shih
Tsining
Tsingtau
Wuhu
Wenchow
Wanchih
Wuchang
Woosung
Wuchow
Wei-hai-wei
Weihsien
Wusih
Yuhsien
Yu Yao
Yenping
Yangchow
Yeningkong
Yochow
Yenchang
Yunchun
Yengchen
Yengchow
Yuchow
Yuengkong

PAY BY CHECK

$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account

SOME ADVANTAGES OFFERED

1.—Our location is the center of the business district.
2.—Checks are cashed on presentation—no waiting.
3.—Small convenient check-books are supplied.
4.—Checks may be drawn for amounts down to one dollar.
5.—Special assistance is given to ladies.
6.—Special attention is given to Outport accounts.
7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over $200.
8.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on Checking Accounts over $1,000.
9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
12.—Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
14.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100 or more.
15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

MEMBER AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER 4,300 ACCOUNTS

Liling
Luchowfu
Leho
Lingtienkiang

Mienchih
Mokanshan
Minghow
Moukden

Nanlinghsien
Ng Sauh
Ningpo
Peitaiho

Shanghai
Soochow
Sutsien
Shanhaikwan

Suchsien
Siangtan
Sen Yuen Hsien
Swatow

The residences of some of our depositors form the border

law which every American merchant in Asia has long realized to be a necessity to his protection and advantage. The new American Minister will no doubt give this subject every due consideration, and his timely appeal to his countrymen to present a united front is refreshing and opens up the vista of a brighter outlook and more effective American diplomacy.

BUT if Congress has been neglectful of some things it certainly deserves credit for the effort being made to build up again a merchant marine which shall be suitable in every sense to the flag it is to float on the Seas. The foreign commerce of the United States is valued at about twelve billion dollars a year and it is time that every necessary preparation be made to have the exports and imports which make its total value carried to and from American ports in ships registered under American law and flying the American flag. In some quarters it really appears to be the opinion that America does not require either a merchant marine or a navy, but fortunately American business has experienced the unbusiness like practice of enriching the marines of other nations when the profits of such a trade should be to its own credit. And from the same quarters the effort now being made effective to prepare an adequate merchant marine and navy competent to safeguard it is criticised as a purpose of the American government to dominate the Seas both in a business and martial sense. The critics indicated fail to give consideration to the fact that the forty eight States composing the American Union have established a central government of their own, to which their allegiance is first due, and the central government so established has grown to the proportions of national power as no other government ancient or modern ever attained, and while there is no evidence of its ambition to dominate there is undoubted proof of the intention of making the seas free for the American flag. It is encouraging to know that the government has at last recognized as of equal importance with the Atlantic side of its territory that of the Pacific side and that the latter is receiving the attention as an integral part of the country which it has long deserved. The activity manifested by the Navy Department in providing that the side of the country, which is bounded by the largest sea of the world and is nearer to the business centers of Asiatic lands, shall no longer be neglected in having the means for developing its trade as well as its protection. The policy of the government in sending a large naval squadron to the

13-011

VICKERS-CHINA LTD.

ARMAMENTS AND WARSHIPS

All types and classes of Warships; Super-Dreadnoughts and other Battleships; Battle Cruisers; Cruisers, Armour, protected and of all types; Fast Scouts; Monitors; Destroyers; Torpedo Boats; Mining Vessels of all sizes; Submarines of every type and class. Armour for Warships, Cupolas, Shields of all thicknesses. Artillery and Ordnance of every nature. All calibres and sizes of Heavy Guns and Howitzers, Q. F. Guns, Field Guns and Howitzers, Mountain Guns and Mortars for Naval or Military use; Aeroplane and Anti-Aircraft Guns. Electric and Hydraulic Mountings for the largest Guns and Gun Carriages for all Naval, Coast. Siege, Field and Mountain Artillery purposes. Machine Guns; Automatic and Repeating Rifles. All classes of Explosives and Propelling Powders.

Ammunition of every description loaded, fused or empty.

AVIATION

Airships, Aeroplanes and Boat Sea-Planes for War or Commercial purposes, all Aeronautical Instruments for their navigation, Bomb Sights and Apparatus.

BOILERS

Water Tube Cylindrical Boilers for Marine and Land purposes, also Locomotive Boilers.

CONDENSERS, PUMPS, &c.

Contraflo condensers main and auxiliary; High Efficiency Vacuum Pumps; Kinetic Reciprocating and Rotary Air Pumps; Surface Feed Heaters; Cascade Feed Water Filters; Steam and Water Ejectors; Centrifugal Pumps; Feed Water Heaters and Evaporators for Land and Marine installations.

DURALUMIN

For all purposes where a light and strong alloy is required, such as Aircraft, Motor Bodies and Fittings, Scientific Instruments, Surgical Apparatus, etc.

ELECTRICAL

Complete Electrical Installations; High and Slow Speed Alternating Current Generators; Induction Motors; Motor Generator Sets; Synchronous Converters; Submarine Motors; Direct Current Generators and Motors; Rolling Mill Equipments; Motor Control Apparatus; Cables, Switchgear; Electric Train Lighting Equipment; Electric Fans, Heaters, Radiators; Stoves and other Cooking Apparatus.

Head Office in China
4-5 Mao chia wan
Peking

Telephone: East 894
Telegrams:
"Vickers-Peking"

13-012

Pacific Ocean is not to be understood, says the Secretary of the Navy, as a warlike measure, but on the contrary the means of preserving peace in so far as the influence of such an agency can by the interposition of its good offices. But, of course, if there should be anywhere a disposition to attack the American flag there would be a prompt and serious resentment to the aggressor. Washington tried to impress upon his countrymen that if they wanted to keep out of wars they should let it be known that they were prepared to fight, and had England and America respected the sentiment Germany would never have dared to act as she did.

IT is believed that foreigners in China will be more inclined to accept the opinion of Mr. J. O. P. Bland rather than that of Sir John Jordan with reference to the government China should have. Mr. Bland thinks that there ought to be a central government at Peking with the authority to enforce its commissions in the provinces and specially to enforce compliance with its requisitions on the provinces for equitable contribution in money for the general expenses. The soundness of that policy was practically tested by the American people long ago, and in the way following: The first organic law under which the American States were united was known as the Articles of Confederation, which gave to the Congress the authority to make requisitions on the States in aid of the support of the general government but did not invest the general government with the power to enforce the requisitions. This defect in the Articles resulted in the greatest embarrassment. The general government had no money except what the States were willing to contribute and the States were never very willing. The absence of the power to have the commissions and requisitions of the general government respected by the States was about to end in serious disaster, and doubtless would, had not Washington and the other patriots who achieved the American revolution decided that they would have a government capable of its own support, and they went to work and organized one, now known as the United States of America, and invested it with the powers to command what was requisite to its maintenance and defense. It is a government with the necessary powers for its support which Mr. Bland thinks China should have, and probably there are not many who will differ with him. And yet there is the opinion of Sir John Jordan seemingly to the contrary. If Sir John has been correctly reported he has represented the Chinese as being too much of a law unto themselves to have any use for a government at all, and imbued with the essence of democracy to the extent as to render useless all governmental restraints. It is well known that the late

Thomas W. Simmons & Co. (China) Inc.

Importers of Engineering Products, Chemicals, Paper, Sundry Hardware, Oils, etc.

General Exporters of China Products

INSURANCE

6-7 FOOCHOW ROAD SHANGHAI

British Minister to China has spent many years at Peking as a ranking diplomat and has enjoyed all the advantages to study and learn Chinese character, but even current events in China negative the broad and unqualified statement attributed to him. For several years before Sir John left Peking and at the time he left there was no peace in China and the whole country disorderly drifting without a steadying legal chart. To live for several years in the very presence of the Peking pillagers and to have official intercourse with that unrivaled set of despoilers might have been an experience sufficient to impress the opinion that a government with clearly defined powers was about the only preventive to the ultimate break up of China, and it is difficult to understand how or why there were doubts on the subject. The writer has resided in China nearly a quarter of a century and most of the time has been in official and business touch with the Chinese but each year has deepened his conviction that China would appear as a new country and the people in a happier condition of life if there was a permanent government to administer their affairs with justice and honor. History does not teach that the restraints of law and government can be disregarded without danger to public order and Sir John would probably have the proof before him sooner than expected that his much admired Chinese are not an exception to historic teachings. It is believed that the Chinese are instinctively democratic but it would hardly be logical to argue that they could be safely given a free hand in the world in view of the supposition that they were a law unto themselves.

IT is a serious consideration if the real interest of China is promoted by her friends when they go to Western countries and give a color to the local situation so much brighter and more favorable than the general resident foreign public would feel at liberty to approve. If China is to be benefitted it will not be done by representations contrary to the actual facts and conditions which furnish the undoubted proofs that no people are so badly governed and that no people are more entitled to a just and stable government. If the Chinese, as Sir John contends, are so much a law unto themselves and possess a monopoly of democratic instincts, it is a question why this specially democratic people have not rallied to the maintenance of the republican form of government which was proclaimed several years ago? The late experienced British Minister was performing his official duties in Peking when the constitution of the republic was defied and rendered nugatory by a few military chieftains who still rule in that Capital and without constitutional authority or any other authority except that of reliance upon their swords. But all the foreign ministers witnessed

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CATALOGUE AND BUYERS' GUIDE
No. 92
Montgomery Ward & Co.
Manufacturers & Exporters of General Merchandise
CHICAGO, U. S. A.
ANNOUNCE OPENING OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OFFICE, SALES AND SAMPLE ROOMS
National Y.M.C.A. Bld'g, Museum Road, Shanghai
The new Shanghai office will supply catalogs and accept and forward orders and remittances. Clear and forward shipments on request. Answer enquiries and supply required information. Samples of staple merchandise will be carried.
YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL OR WRITE FOR FREE COPY OF
1920 CATALOG No. 92
Wholesale and Special Catalogs on request.
WE GUARANTEE SAFE DELIVERY
Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

from their legations in Peking the practical assassination of constitutional liberty and their governments have recognized the political assassins, and why talk of the people of China being a law unto themselves when every foreigner residing in China must admit that if there be any native a law unto himself it is a Tuchun or a member of the Peking military rulers. The writer is not a follower of Mr. Bland and has seldom shared his views with regard to the affairs of China, but during his recent visit to China he appears to have clearly comprehended the means necessary to restore order in this unhappy country and afford the people the opportunity to better themselves by a properly constituted government.

WHAT is here meant by a properly constituted government is a government with a permanent constitution as an organic chart to guide legislation. At the beginning of the Republic the mistake was made of entrusting to parliament the duty of preparing a permanent constitution when the duty should have been entrusted to a convention composed of representatives from each of the provinces and duly elected by the qualified voters thereof. Evidently it is not wise to invest one department of a government with the power to prepare a constitution which is to be "the supreme law of the land," for the department so invested would hardly be of the equitable poise of mind as to balance the duties and responsibilities of each of the other departments as to make all cooperative in the work of government and so guard that neither shall be the superior in its functions. It was this principle and the reason for it which caused the American people to have their permanent constitution framed by a convention in which they were directly represented and not by any special department. And the provinces of China are so geographically divided that there need be no confusion in the election of delegates or choosing who were qualified to be elected. The two parliaments which have been contending for the control of China ought not to deter the people from promptly deciding that they will not have their country go to ruin by the useless and continued contention of parliaments and both of which are possibly of doubtful legality. It is not too late for them to start anew and prove that the democratic instinct which Sir John has given them just credit for is capable of being developed in a way to renews hope in the future. The intimations that the motives of the consortium group are not disinterested with reference to the future welfare of China can be discarded with safety for there is not a western nation connected with the group that would not be materially benefitted by a peaceful China with a government founded on the consent of the people and administered by competent and patriotic native officials. And since reference is made to the consortium group it will not be irrelevant to write, that those who are suspicious of this business venture are mostly of the class who go through the world doubting and pessimizing, the constant grumblers who are far less wise than the fellow who sings his troubles to the solitudes.

IN the April number of the American Review of Reviews there is an editorial paragraph which presents a very concise legal view of the treaty of peace and the reservations offered to it. The editorial paragraph reads as follows; "Even without the Lodge reservations, the American delegates sitting in the League of Nations would not have been authorized to give direct orders to the army and the navy of the United States. Neither would the President have been empowered to take war measures, without the support of Congress acting in the particular case. Without going through the formalities of adopting reservations, the countries that have already accepted the League of Nations are in no different position. There is no conceivable way by which, in a given case in the future, the British force can act in response to Article X except as the Parliament then in existence provides the ways and means and

G-E Electric Motors

WHEREVER electric power can be used there is a standardized G-E motor to turn the wheels of industry.

Direct current motors, all sizes, for every purpose.

Alternating current motors, all sizes, for every purpose.

Crane motors	*Mill motors*
Elevator motors	*Railway motors*
Enclosed motors for mines	*Oil well motors*
Hoist motors	*Pump motors*
Linotype motors	*Rock drill motors*
Loom motors	*Spinning frame motors*

Multi-speed induction motors for machine tools

Complete motor drive equipments for single, polyphase and direct current, with suitable control, are standardized for all mills and factories; for mining, oil fields, lumber mills, ship yards, docks and terminals, marine service, sugar centrals, railway service, pumping and water supply.

Distributors for the General Electric Company outside of the United States

International General Electric Company, Inc.

120 BROADWAY NEW YORK, U.S.A. — SCHENECTADY N. Y., U. S. A.

Representatives in the Far East

Japan: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki
Philippines: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

Dutch East Indies: International General Electric Company, Inc., Soerabaia, Java
China: Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai

General Office for the Far East, excluding Japan and China: International General Electric Company, Inc., Shanghai.

49-D-38

13-015

"SELF-PRAISE IS NO RECOMMENDATION."

IT is easy to boast and make claims and to so magnify mere incidents that they may appear as mighty events. It is easy to paint in the colours of exaggeration.

"DODGE BROTHERS" advertising has never carried boasts or unfounded assertions to the public. It has never extolled some single performance as final evidence of superiority.

The "DODGE" is so distinctly the leader among medium priced, high-grade Cars, because of its own worthiness, that for sale purposes it does not need the support of exaggeration.

This is not a claim. It is a fact and over a million "DODGE" owners will tell you so if you would ask them.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

THE STAR GARAGE, AND THE EASTERN GARAGE.

OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM—AT STAR GARAGE—125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

supports the project. The article is mere words, except as living men give it willing support in practical applications." And there is also no conceivable way by which an American army would act in response to Article X except as the Congress provided. If the President undertook to have the army organized for active service he would be powerless to purchase a rifle or a pound of meat without an act of the Congress. In other words no reservations are necessary to Americanize the treaty, and for the reason that the Constitution of the United States is an instrument paramount to any and all treaties the government may enter into and therefore the Constitution itself Americanizes all that can possibly be done by one department or by all acting jointly.

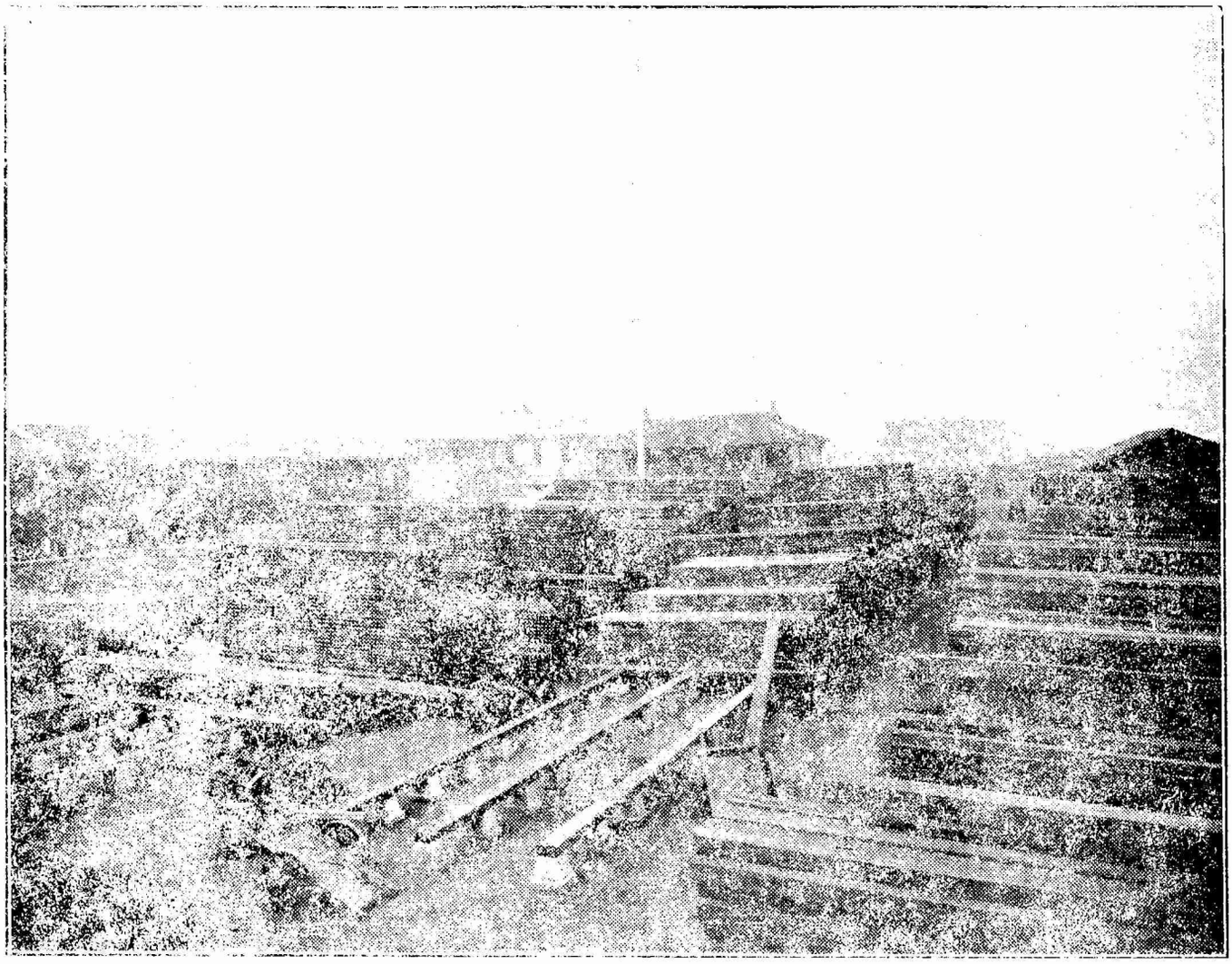
SEVERAL months ago when the liquor question was before the Supreme Court the public was so interested to discover whether or not the country was to be on a wet or dry basis that the plain speaking of the unanimous decision of the Court on matters affecting the status of the peace treaty did not appear to have its full effect. Whatever was the purposes of the Court there were many of the legal profession who thought they saw an intent on its part to set at rest the confusion which existed as to whether or not the war ended with the armistice or with subsequent acts of the President himself. The portion of the decision which attracted most attention were these paragraphs:

"In the absence of specific provision to the contrary, the period of war has been held to extend to the ratification of the treaty of peace or the proclamation of peace.

"From the fact that other statutes concerning war activities contain each a specific provision for determining when it shall cease to be operative and from the alleged absence of such provision here, it is argued that the term 'conclusion of the war' should not be given its ordinary legal meaning, that instead it should be construed as the time when actual hostilities ceased or when the treaty of peace was signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, by the American and German representatives or, more generally, when the actual war emergency ceased by reason of our complete victory and the disarmament of the enemy, coupled with the demobilization of our army and the closing of war activities, or when the declared purpose of the act of conserving the man power of the nation and to increase efficiency in the production of arms, munitions, ships, food and clothing for the Army and Navy, shall have been fully satisfied.

"But there is nothing in the words used to justify such a construction. Conclusion of the war, clearly did not mean cessation of hostilities because the act (wartime prohibition) was approved ten days after hostilities had ceased upon the signing of the

From The Forests Direct To China—



A View of the DOLLAR COMPANY Yard, Hankow.

HIGHEST grade OREGON PINE, the time proven standard of the West, is brought direct from the forests to China to supply the demand for a dependable and staunch building timber. All sizes and grades required for all kinds of building and construction work supplied from the Dollar yards at Tientsin and Hankow. We specialize in bridge timbers and railway sleepers.

YOUR SPECIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

HANKOW SHANGHAI TIENTSIN

13-017

Peking Union Medical College

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL
THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL
THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

ADMISSION

Candidates for admission to the Medical School must have a good command of English and must present a minimum of three years of study of collegiate grade, including satisfactory courses in biology, chemistry and physics. The Medical School is open to both men and women.

Candidates for admission to the Premedical School must have a good command of English and must present a minimum of previous study equivalent to graduation from an approved middle school. The Premedical School is open to both men and women.

The Training School for Nurses will open this fall for its first scholastic year. Women only will be admitted. A four years course of study including theory and practice is presented. Candidates for admission must present certificates of graduation from an approved middle school, or evidence of its equivalent. The English language will be the medium of instruction.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

All candidates for admission to any department are required to take entrance examinations. These will be held at Peking and at Shanghai on August 23rd to 27th, 1920. Applications for admission must be filed not later than August 10th.

INQUIRIES

For further information concerning the Training School for Nurses address the Superintendent of Nurses, Peking Union Medical College, Peking. All other inquiries should be addressed to the Committee on Admissions, Peking Union Medical College, Peking.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York — **Union Bank of Canada**

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Hass
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
A. P. Villa	W. J. Dawson
E. C. Hoyt	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

TELEPHONE: C—1174

13-018

armistice. Nor may we assume that Congress intended by the phrase to designate the date when the treaty of peace should be signed at Versailles or elsewhere by German and American representatives since by the constitution a treaty is only a proposal until approved by the Senate."

The reader will observe that the court uses the phrase "Approved by the Senate," for the fact is that strictly speaking the Senate does not ratify but it merely approves or disapproves a treaty and the power of ratification rest with the President. This view would confirm the contention of those constitutational lawyers who maintain that the President was the sole judge whether the Senate had approved or disapproved of the treaty which he had negotiated with foreign powers and that it was discretionary with him to proclaim ratification when he was satisfied that an international agreement between foreign governments and our own had been reached. Substantially, the Court says, there is no peace until the Senate approves a treaty and the President proclaims peace. The decision would seem to dispose of the constitutionality of the effort to bring about a state of peace by the passage of a joint or concurrent resolution by Congress. The Court is explicit in a decision that a treaty of peace means an agreement between the representatives of Germany and of the United States and not an act of Congress. There is nothing in the American Constitution authorizing either directly or impliedly any one department to engage in treaty making by itself. No such independent and separate action is provided for in the constitution of ever contemplated by that organic instrument.

China's Reply to Japan Concerning Shantung

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE Chinese people are highly pleased with the firm tone in the reply of their government to the Japanese Legation in Peking concerning its unwillingness to open direct negotiations with regard to the return of Kiaochow and the Shantung railways to China. Even such opposition papers as the *Yih Shih Pao* are admiring the officials whom they formerly condemned for taking action which accords with popular wishes. Friends of China hope that Peking will be able to maintain this attitude and exhibit no wavering in the event of later Japanese pressure being brought to bear. At this critical moment, it would be well for the officials to take the people into their confidence and consult them before they make any further decisions which may affect the national interests. Likewise it certainly will not be advisable for the people to act in any rash manner which might embarrass the officials in their present strong attitude with the Japanese authorities.

The Gordon tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

WE ARE SELLING GORDON TIRES, ALL POPULAR SIZES, DIRECT TO MOTOR CAR OWNERS

KEEP YOUR TIRES INFLATED TO THEIR SPECIFIED PRESSURE.

IT WILL PAY YOU.

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road SHANGHAI

13-019

"The Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

Guaranteed manufactured in England.

Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

13-020

"Viyella" (Regd)

the flannel with an individuality and so "comfy" for slumber-wear

Comfort is essential in one's night attire, and nothing can give such all-round satisfaction as "Viyella" Flannel—so light and soft next the most sensitive skin, yet protective and healthful.

Very durable, too, it will not shrink unless boiled, and looks well to the end. One must experience the delight of "Viyella" Slumber Wear to realise the reason for its popularity the world over.

ENSURE GETTING GENUINE "VIYELLA"

Whether buying "Viyella" Flannel by the yard, or ready to wear, it is essential to see either the detachable label on the selvedge or the "Viyella" name tab inside the garment.

If any difficulty in obtaining please write for address of nearest retailer to
Wm. Hollins & Co., Ltd. (Suppliers to Trade only)
Newgate Street, London, E.C., England.

DAY & NIGHT WEAR

Japanese liberals have already discovered the uselessness of bullying China and are urging their Government to substitute the past policy of conquest for a less aggressive one. Japanese merchants also are feeling the disastrous effects of the boycott. Shortly after the call of the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Chen Lu, at the Japanese Legation, to deliver China's reply on May 22, Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, paid a return call to Mr. Chen, and during their interview, assured him of the friendly spirit which would accentuate all official dealings between these two countries, and of the need to maintain and promote friendly relations. Mr. Obata also said only friendship alone could solve the Shantung problem, and that nothing else would. He also declared that the Japanese Government would be prepared to return completely Tsiangtao and whatever privilges and concessions which were formerly possessed by Germany when the public indignation against Japan subsided and that his government would treat with China on the principle of justice and fairness. Whether his words thus expressed were genuine remains to be seen, but already a hint has been given as to the direction in which Japan would settle the Shantung question unless the Japanese militarists in the meantime get the upper hand and again have their own will even to the detriment of their national interests.

The text of the Chinese reply has a historical interest. There is no waste of unnecessary words which usually distinguish Oriental diplomatic documents. Several Chinese high officials who were educated abroad and received Western legal training express their satisfaction over the reply, which briefly was to the effect:

"The Chinese Government has noted the statement of Your Excellency verbally conveyed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs some time ago concerning the operation of the German peace treaty and the preparations of the Japanese to return Kiaochow and to withdraw troops from the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. Unfortunately China failed to prevail upon the Paris Peace Conference to accept her views regarding the solution of the Kiaochow problem, and consequently did not sign the German peace treaty. In view of this, it is not expedient for China to negotiate about Kiaochow affairs upon the basis of that treaty. As to the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway which

WALK—OVER

SHOES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Our offerings in White shoes are well worth a visit to our store. These warm days call for light, airy comfortable footwear such as we are showing now in White kid, White Buckskin and White canvas. We understand fitting feet correctly.

Write for our catalogue

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

24 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

SHOES

your government has expressed its willingness to effect, the Chinese Government would instruct the local officials to detail railway police from elsewhere to replace your troops for the maintenance of order along the line. It may be noted that the withdrawal of Japanese troops is a question which has no connection with the return of Kiaochow. We hope that your government will not delay in executing its decision in this connection so that there shall be no further misunderstanding in China and abroad.

"As the war has long been over there is no necessity for Japan to continue maintaining military establishments inside as well as outside the railway zone of the Kiaochow-Tsinan line. Should your government abolish such establishments as an indication of the restoration of peace, the Chinese Government would instruct the local authorities to make the necessary arrangements as required."

Here official dealings between the two governments with regard to the Shantung question stand for the time being. Reports from Tokyo state that the *elders* who are the most powerful Japanese in the Island Empire will discuss China's reply and come to a decision as to how to answer to it. Meanwhile there are a section of Japanese residents in Peking and even liberal minded Japanese in Japan who are considering the advisability of gathering together representatives of the two people to discuss the basis for settlement of the question, and to recommend it to their respective governments when such a basis has been arrived at, realizing the impossibility for the governments to open negotiations at present. General Aoki, military adviser to the Chinese Government, who has been residing in China for more than thirty years, is one of the Japanese advocating this measure of settling Sino-Japanese differences. He holds the view that no difficulty of arriving at a conclusion would be encountered if representative Chinese and Japanese meet say in Peking and frankly suggest some principles for guilding the future discussion of the Sino-Japanese questions. There are many other influential Japanese who share his opinion and who are working towards that end.

Some advanced Chinese have been approached on the matter, and express their approval of the method for breaking the deadlock. In fact, several hundred students from the Peking Normal School and the Hankow schools have been despatched to Japan for the purpose of exchanging views with the liberal Japanese elements with the idea of coming to a settlement of the problem. Letters from them report great progress and the fact that they were welcomed in Japan, and that they have been successful in making the Japanese see the situation in China in its proper light. Japanese students visiting China and exchanging views with liberal Chinese in Peking and other Chinese cities are not wanting. They are undoubtedly taking back wholesome ideas as to the importance of completely returning Kiaochow and whatever concessions there might be to this country without further delay.

Advanced Chinese who have been paying attention to the attempt to remove the present strained situation will welcome the holding of a Chinese Japanese conference unofficially to talk over the Shantung matter if the Japanese will take the lead. They say that there is no harm in having representative Chinese and Japanese come together and frankly consider the situation. If these representative Japanese and Chinese should consider it advisable to take the question to the League of Nations or to solve it by simply returning Kiaochow and its accessories to China without negotiations, then an effort should be made in both counties to influence the general public in favor of such a move. When a sufficient public force favorable towards it has been created, Japan may carry out the program to the satisfaction of the Chinese.

The view is, however, expressed that the plan will fail if efforts are made to collect several hundred representatives from both countries and gather at one place to discuss the question. The best plan is to have a few highly intellectual Chinese and Japanese leaders meet quietly in

American Foreign Insurance Association

美國保險公會

The combined strength of twenty of America's largest and oldest companies.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Paid in capital: $65,000,000

Cash Assets: Over $400,000,000 **Reserves: Over $230,000,000**

MEMBERS:

American Insurance Co. of New Jersey
Boston Insurance Co. of Massachusetts
Continental Insurance Co., New York
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Co., New York
Firemens Insurance Co. of New Jersey
Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa
Firemans Fund Insurance Co. of California
Glens Falls Insurance Co. of New York
Great American Insurance Co. of New York
Hartford Fire Insurance Co. of Connecticut
Home Insurance Co. of New York
Insurance Co. of North America, Pennsylvania
National Fire Insurance Co. of Connecticut
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. of N. H.
Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of New York
Phoenix Insurance Co. of Connecticut
Providence-Washington Insurance Co. of R.I.
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Mass
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Minn
Westchester Fire Insurance Co., New York

Standard and special fire and marine policies issued by the agents of these companies throughout China. Claims and adjustments can be settled and collected in any part of the world by our own organization.

Cable Address:
HEXMERAFIA

Codes: Keegan's, Private and Bentleys.

Head office for China:
6 and 7 Foochow Road, SHANGHAI

A. W. Hexamer,
General Manager.

13-023

The Silks of China

BROUGHT Marco Polo on his historic voyages to the ancient Chinese Empire. Ladies of the royal courts of medieval Europe prized as their most precious gowns robes made from the cloth of the silk looms of China. Down through the history of the world the name of this country and gorgeous silks of striking beauty and texture have been inseparably linked.

Today the choicest silks of the nation of China have been centered in the Laou Kiu Chwang establishment in Shanghai, bringing it the name of the leading silk emporium in the Far East.

Here are silks, satins, crepes, pongees, gauzes, laces, embroideries and taffetas of the highest quality and at the most reasonable prices. Women the world over wear Laou Kiu Chwang silks.

Requests for prices and samples are given personal attention and silks for domestic or export shipping are guaranteed.

Laou Kiu Chwang

Founded 1857

The Leading Silk Emporium in the Far East

P-128 Nanking Road Shanghai

Peking and exchange their views. When they have reached a conclusion which is sound in every respect, it may be communicated to the country at large. It is needless to fear that the people will suspect their motives. The basis of the settlement must be such that all the patriotic Chinese will support it, and the fear of suspicion on the part of the people may well be laid aside.

This is the time for Japan to show her breadth of statesmanship in dealing with China. It is useless, to try to conquer a country by intrigues and force in the present twentieth century. It is disadvantageous, and more injurious to the conquerers than to the conquered. The world simply will not permit it. Why not take the present opportunity and cease hatching plots one after another all of which are looking forward to the control of China? Many leading Chinese are repeatedly asking this question whenever they meet the Japanese during the last few weeks. The time for reapproachment and for the restoration of the former friendly relationship between these two countries is not yet absolutely past. Japan's tremendons problem is to remove the hostility and suspicion that her militarists and imperialists have built up throughout Asia in the last few years.

Russian Soviet Would Befriend China

By Hollington K. Tong.

SEVERAL representatives of the government of the Soviet have been in Peking for a month, endeavoring to establish relationships with China. They were escorted from Harbin to the Chinese Capital by aide-de-camps of General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting-general of Manchuria, and while passing through his territory, were well treated. Since their arrival they have been staying at the Grand Hotel Des Wagons Lits where for some time they took their meals in the same dining room with the representatives of General Semenoff, who are in China on a diametrically opposite mission. The Chinese authorities in Peking are showing them many courtesies but have declined to consider any overtures pending the establishment of the government of the Soviet. At the same time China has denied the report that a Chinese diplomatic and military mission, accompanied by merchants, has reached an agreement at Verchine Udinsk with representatives of the All-Russian government whereby trade is re-opened between China and Russia; that the rights of the Soviet to the East Manchurian Railway are recognized and guarantees have been given for the withdrawal of the Chinese troops across the frontier; that re-establishment of diplomatic relations will take effect immediately; that a mission has departed for Irkutsk; that commercial treaty has been ratified in Irkutsk and Peking and the exchange of goods has begun. This report was circulated two weeks ago but was untrue.

Liberal Chinese are welcoming the visit of the representatives of the Soviet and are urging their government to open negotiations with them concerning the restoration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, the cancellation of the Boxer Indemnity, the abolition of Russian extraterritorial rights in China, and the abrogation of all treaties the objects of which were to encroach upon Chinese territorial rights, all of which were offered in a telegram from the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs under date of March 26.

Shortly after the disclosure of the receipt of the telegram, leading Chinese in Peking gathered together on April 6 and resolved that representatives be sent to ascertain from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the authenticity of the document and to request him, if the documents were genuine, to express appreciation, on behalf of China, of the friendly offers; that they send a telegram to the government of the Soviet

urging it to return all the concessions and rights promised without delay, and that they ask their government to frame a Russian policy in accordance with the popular wishes. These resolutions were carried out. Simultaneously, some members of Parliament proposed at a meeting the organization of a commission to look into the matter, but for various reasons, the proposal was not supported generally and the matter was held, in abeyance.

The present visit of the Soviet representatives to find out the attitude of the Chinese government and people toward their proposals and their desire for the establishment of relationships with China has revived the interest of advanced Chinese in the possibility of recovering the concessions and rights which the government of the Tsar had taken from them. The significant telegram of March 26, again becomes a subject of great interest. Originally it was in French, and a translation of it is here published for the first time.

"To the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Peking:

"To the Chinese people and to the governments of China. North and South:

"In these days when Soviet troops, after having defeated the army of the despotic counter-revolutionist Koltchak, supported by foreign bayonets and money, have entered Siberia and are marching toward a junction with the revolutionary people of Siberia, the Council of the People's Commissioners addressed to all the people of China the fraternal message which follows:

'The Russia of the Soviet and its Red Army, after two years of conflict, after unbelievable efforts, is marching to the east across the Urals not to suppress, not in the spirit of enslaving others, and not for conquest; every peasant and every Siberian workman knows this already. We bring to the people liberation from the yoke of military force and foreign money which stifling the people, will enslave the masses of the Orient at the head of which stand the Chinese people. We do not bring aid only to the working classes but also to the Chinese, and we remind them once again of what we have never ceased to repeat since the Great Revolution in October 1917, but which has been concealed from them by the mercenary press of the Americans, Europeans and Japanese. Since the workmen and peasants' government assumed power in October 1917 it has appealed in the name of the Russian people to the peoples of the entire world proposing to them the establishment of a lasting peace. This peace ought to be based upon the reciprocal renunciation of all the seizure of land belonging to others, and of all contributions. Each national group, be it great or small, no matter wherever it is situated, whether it has lived up to the present free or whether it has been made a part of another country against its will, ought to be free in the management of its own internal affairs, and no power should retain control of it by force.

'Workmen and peasants have furthermore declared null and void all the secret treaties concluded with Japan, China and the ex-Allies, treaties which were to aid the government of the Tsar and his allies in enslaving, by violating and selling them, the peoples of the Orient and principally the Chinese, in the sole interest of Russian capitalists, large land owners and generals. The Soviet government offered at that time to the Chinese government to enter into negotiations on the subject of annulling the Treaty of 1896, the Protocol of Peking, 1901, and all the agreements concluded with Japan from 1907 to 1916. That is to say to return to the Chinese people all that has been taken from them by the government of the Tsar, either by authority of, or through an understanding with Japan and the Allies. The pouparleys on the subject lasted until March 1918. But the Allies covered the Mandarins and the Chinese press with money, brutally seized the Government of Peking by the throat and forced it to refuse all relations with the workers and peasants' government of Russia. Without bringing about the restitution to the Chinese of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Japan and the Allies seized it themselves, invaded Siberia and even forced the Chinese troops to lend their aid to this un-heard-of and criminal brigandage. But the people, Chinese workers and peasants, did not know the truth nor the reason for the invasion of Manchuria and Siberia by these rapacious Europeans, Americans and Japanese. We appeal today to the Chinese people for the purpose of opening its eyes.

'The Soviet government renounces all the conquests made by the Government of the Tsar depriving China of Manchuria, and other regions. The populations will decide themselves the country to which they wish to belong, as also the form of government which they wish to adopt for themselves.

'The Government of the Soviet returns to the Chinese people without demanding any kind of compensation the Chinese Eastern Railway as well as all the concessions, mineral, forestry, gold mines and others which have been snatched from them by the Government of the Tsar, the Government of Kerensky and the brigands, Holtvath, Semenoff, Koltchak, the Russian ex-generals, merchants and capitalists.

'The Government of the Soviet renounces the contribution due from China for the insurrection of Boxers in 1900. It finds itself obliged to repeat this a third time because it is reported to us that in spite of our renunciation, this contribution is still being levied by the Allies in order to provide payment of the salaries and expenses created by the fantasies of the former Imperial Minister in Peking and the former Imperial Consuls in China. The full powers of all these slaves of the Tsar have been withdrawn long ago. They continue nevertheless to remain at their former posts and fool the Chinese people with the aid of Japan and the Allies. The Chinese people should know this and should chase from their land these liars.

'The Government of Soviet abolishes all special privileges, all the concessions to Russian tradesmen in Chinese territory. No Russian official, priest or missionary, should dare interfere in Chinese affairs. If they commit a crime, they ought to be judged according to local laws and local justice. There should not exist in China any other law court than the power and law courts of the Chinese people.

'Beyond these principal points, the Government of Soviet is ready to negotiate with the Chinese people representated by its plenipotentiary, all other questions, and to liquidate, once for all, all the acts of violence and injustice which have been committed against China by the former Russian Governments in concert with Japan and the Allies.

'The Government of the Soviet knows quite well the Allies and Japan will do everything in their power to prevent the voice of the workmen and peasants reaching the Chinese people in order that they will not know that everything that has been taken from them has been restored.

'It is first necessary to do away with those rapacious intruders in Manchuria and Siberia. That is why to-day the Soviet sends a message to the Chinese people while the Red Army is marching toward the East beyond the Urals to the Siberian peasants and workmen, to free them from the domination of the bandit Koltchak and his allies, the Japanese.

'If the Chinese people, following the example of the Russians, wish to become free and to avoid the fate reserved for them by the Allies at Versailles with the object of transforming them into a second Korea or into another India they should know that there is no other ally nor brother in the struggle for liberty except the Russian worker and the peasant and his Red Army.'

"The Government of the Soviet offers to the Chinese people through the medium of its government to establish with us official relations and to send our representative in advance of our army. The representative of the Commission of Foreign Affairs signs: Karakhan for authentic copy the delegate Plenipotentiary of the Council of the People's Commissioners for foreign affairs of Siberia and the extreme Orient."

The authenticity of this telegram appears to the Government to have not yet been established although many people hold a different view. In a circular message to the provinces, the Cabinet said, that "according to a telegram from Li Chia-ao, High Chinese Commissioner in Siberia, it has been learned by inquiry with the representatives of the Soviet Government that they had not issued such a note. It is, therefore, feared that the communication is a forgery. According to proper diplomatic procedure, the representatives of nations should first hold a conference to revise all the treaties and then consider such questions as the restoration of concessions. The Central Government is, however, paying special attention to the matter; and if the Russian Government truly represents the people and is willing to negotiate, we would certainly commence negotiations without hesitation."

The telegram of March 26 calls forth comment as well as criticisms, failure to establish its authenticity notwithstanding. The proposal to return the Chinese Eastern Railway is generally welcomed in China. But the offer to renounce all the conquests made by the Government of the Tsar depriving "China of Manchuria and other regions," has created some doubt in the minds of the Chinese as to its genuiness. In the first place it is ambiguous. Manchuria is part of China, and there is no need for the Soviet Russia to return it.

Reference to the deprivation from China by the Tsar of "other regions" is equally ambiguous. The Chinese raise the question whether by "other regions" the Government of the Soviet means to include the territory on which most Russian settlements east of Lake Baikal are situated, and the entire Pacific Province with all the affluents to the Yablonoi and Stanovoi mountains, which once was Chinese territory. This point, stated some Chinese officials, needs to be first clarified before negotiations.

Secondly, reference to let the population decide themselves the country to which they wish to belong and also the form of government they wish to live under is interpreted as a reservation or a clever devise to recover in the future that which may now be given away. In the event of her coming to her normal conditions, Russia may put into the mouths of the people concerned that they are unwilling to live under Chinese rule. If this theory of the Soviet were correct, numerous Chinese in Moscow, Petrograd or elsewhere in Russia might just as logically declare their sections where they are living to be Chinese territory.

The motive for returning the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity is well understood in Peking. It is partly to stop the supply of funds to the Russian Minister and Consuls in China whom the government of the Soviet dislikes and disfavours. Although some difficulty may have to be first overcome, China welcomes the offer all the same, and appreciates it. The fourth proposal to abolish extraterritoriality cannot be carried out at present. The power of the government of the Soviet is not yet extended over the Russians in Chinese territory for the time being. The rest of the contents of the telegram is intended to create a hostile feeling against the Allies and Japan.

That the Soviet proposes merely to give up those rights and concessions over which it has no control is the opinion of skeptic Chinese. These Chinese, however, have no wish to offend the Soviet representatives nor would they be willing to commit themselves to a policy which would conflict with that of the Allies. The trip of the Soviet representatives is evidently taken in vain.

Peking, May 15, 1920.

News from North China

Major Philoon, of the American Legation, returned on May 25th from a several weeks' trip in Manchuria.

James Jones, senior partner of Jones and Clark, brokers, has arrived in Peking from a two-month's pleasure trip to Japan.

Mrs. C.D. Tenney leaves today for Peitaiho, where she will spend several weeks in her summer home. Mrs, Tenney's daughter, Mrs. Jordan, of Peking, and her child, will accompany her.

The Minister of Finance, Li Shih-hao, is now discussing with Chinese leading financiers like Chow Tsz-chi, Chang Hu, Pan Fu, Liang Shih-yi, Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Chung-yü, the attitude which China should adopt towards the new consortium.

The government has received a telegram from General Tang Tsai-li, from Shanghai, declining the offer of the position of Vice-Chief of the General Staff. General Tang was former Military Attache to the Chinese Legation at Paris, and arrived in Shanghai from France only a few days ago.

The annual conference of the International Christian Fellowship held at Wo Fu Ssu in the Western Hills under the presidency of Dr. Philip Tyau, last Sunday, was a most successful gathering. More than one hundred persons attended the conference, one third of whom were Chinese.

Conflicting reports have been received in Peking concerning the forthcoming visit of the King of Siam to Peking. It is now definitely stated that the King of Siam has postponed his trip to China until the end of August. Upon his arrival in Peking this Autumn he will be housed in the Imperial Palace.

British Minister Alston is expected to return to England shortly for a few months now that Sidney Barton, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation in Peking, who has been on leave for a year, has returned and is resuming his duties, Mr. Barton will act for Mr. Alston during his brief absence from the Chinese capital.

At a meeting last Wednesday of the International Christian Fellowship in the hall of the North China Union Language School, Peking, P. W. Li, a well known local business man, recounted some of the incidents of his career under the title "Some Experiences of a Chinese Christian Business Man," in Chinese and interpreted by Dr. G. Wilder.

Frank H. King, former special correspondent for the Japan Advertiser and the Associated Press in Siberia, has accepted an offer from Mr. Whiffen, Peking correspondent of the Associated Press, to do special work in Siberia. Mr. King left at the end of last week for Siberia. He will proceed to the seat of the new Russian Government at Verkne Udinsk.

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Minister to Germany, who has already arrived in Shanghai, is expected to come here next Saturday. The rumor is in circulation that Dr. Yen may be offered the portfolio of foreign affairs. Chen Lu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is acting as Minister, and the Government is anxious to fill the vacancy of the Minister.

The Peking Government has received a telegram from the Provincial Assembly of Shantung stating that it is very grateful for the refusal to open direct negotiations with Japan concerning the settlement of the Shantung question. The telegram requests the Government to publish the original text of the reply to the Japanese Legation for the information of the people who are anxious to know what it contains.

Willing Spencer, retiring first secretary of the American Legation, left Peking on Wednesday morning for Shanghai where he will sail for the United States next Sunday. Many of his friends, both Chinese and foreign, were at the station to see him off. After staying for some time in Washington D. C., Mr. Spencer will proceed to Peru to assume office as first secretary of the American Legation there.

In celebration of the Empire Day, the children of the British community in Peking were invited on Monday last to enjoy themselves in the paddock of the British Legation. There was a Chinese conjurer, a skiagraph show, and many sporting events, for the winners of which the British Chamber of Commerce and several friends provided prizes. The prizes were distributed at the close of the events by Mrs. Alston.

Admiral Gleaves, commander-in-chief of the American Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Peking on May 26th on an unofficial visit. He is accompanied by his daughter. Soon after the arrival, Miss Gleaves flew over the Temple of Heaven in an airplane piloted by Captain Mackenzie. Last Thursday Admiral Sah Chen-ping, acting Prime Minister and Minister of Navy, called on Admiral Gleaves at the Hotel des Wagons Lits.

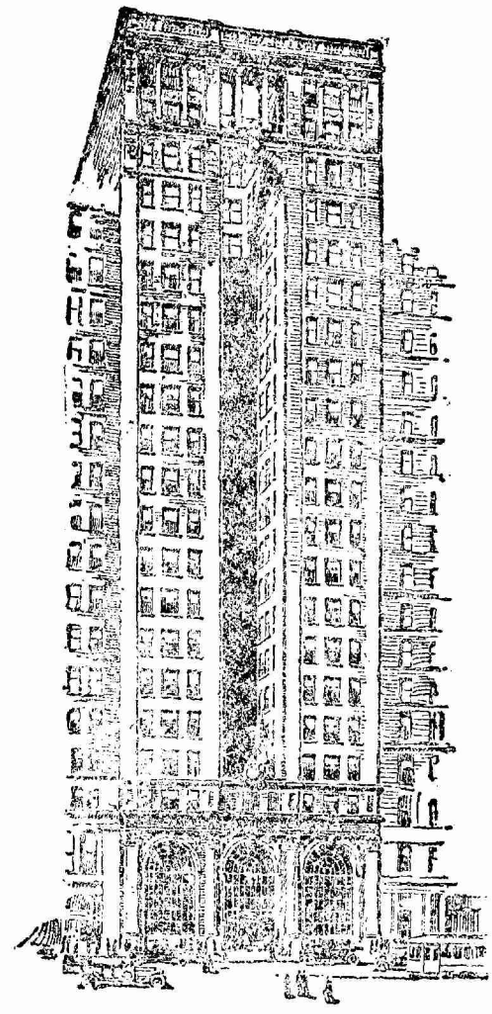
Dr. C. D. Tenney, American Charge d'Affaires, will remain in Peking for several months to assist the new minister. In September he will return to America together with his family, and upon the expiration of sixty days leave, will tender his resignation from the service. He will live in California upon his retirement. Willys R. Peck will continue for the present to act as Consul delegated to the Legation in the capacity of Chinese secretary.

President Hsu Shih-chang has formally introduced the Austrian peace treaty in Parliament for ratification so as to enable China to enter the League of

American Express Co.

INTERNATIONAL

BANKING SHIPPING



General Banking in China

Checking & Savings accounts in Gold Dollars, Sterling, Francs, Taels, Mexican Dollars.

Imports & Exports Financed

Express & Freight Forwarders

Steamship Bookings arranged

Consignments cleared through customs

Marine Insurance effected

Thru Bills of Lading Issued

Head Office—65 Broadway

New York

Offices in Orient

Yokohoma, Japan	—	75 A Yamashita-cho
Manila, P. I.	—	36 Escolta
Hongkong, China	—	11 Queen's Road Central

SHANGHAI—8 Kiukiang Road

13-027

Andersen, Mey

SHANGHA

BRANCH

Canton—Changsha—Che
Harbin—Hongkong—K
Tientsin—Tsinan—Urga
New York Office

Telephone C—778

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

POWER ENGINEERING

Complete central stations for lighting and power; power plants for mills, factories, and shops, pumping plants, and compressor plants.

Turbo generators
Engine-driven generator sets
Condensing plants and pumps
Steam fuel economizers and forced draft fans
Steam engines, boilers and parts
Stokers, feed-water heaters and purifiers
Air washers and spray cooling systems
Hydraulic turbines and water wheels
Evaporators, oil extractors and purifiers.
Valves, pipe and fittings

MECHANICA

Machine shop equipme
Mechanical transmiss
Pumps, meters, instru
Stationary and marin
Pipe and pipe fitting
Belting, packing and
Flour, rice and oil mi
Compressors and dri
materials
Surveying, drafting
and supplies
Scales, vaults, tractor
materials

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING

Cotton Spinning Machinery.
Looms and Weaving Machinery.
Knitting Machinery.

BUILDING ENGINEERING

Contractors for reinforced concrete structures.
Designers and suppliers for reinforcement for concrete structures.

GENERAL IMPORTER

GAE1

13-028

yer & Co., Ltd.

AI, CHINA

H OFFICES

ıcloo—Foochow—Hankow
Kalgan—Mukden—Peking
a—Vladivostok—Yunnanfu
ce: 80 Wall Street

Cable "DANICA"

— MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES

CAL SUPPLIES

pment
ssion equipment
truments and gauges
ine oil engines
ıgs
d asbestos mechanical goods
mill machinery
drilling equipments; blasting
g and assaying instruments
tors, trucks and road-making

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

Motors, generators, transformers and controlling apparatus
Storage batteries and dry cells
Bare and insulated wire and cable
Telephones, switchboards, bells and accessories
Meters, instruments, line hardware and tools
X-Ray and medical equipment
Lamps, fans, wiring devices, fixtures and glassware
Domestic appliances for heating, cooking, etc.
Electric commercial and pleasure vehicles

RAILWAY SUPPLIES

Locomotives
Freight and Passenger Cars
Bridges and Turntables
Rails, Couplers, Crossings and Switches
Railway Specialties and Stores

BUILDING SUPPLIES

Roofing, glass and hardware
Sherwin-Williams paints and varnishes
Red and white lead
Concrete reinforcing bars and triangle mesh
Plumbing, heating and wiring devices

ERS AND EXPORTERS

13-029

Grace China Co.

36 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

Agents and Representatives

W. R. GRACE & CO.

New York San Francisco

GRACE BROS. CO., LTD.

London

Exporters of all Chinese products, including especially Oils, Hides and Skins Cotton, Nuts, Egg products and Seeds.

Importers of Iron and Steel, Chemicals, Piece Goods, Dyes, Leather, Paper and other Staple Commodities.

Branch Houses and Agencies

At all the principal ports and trade centers of the world.

MANUFACTURERS IMPORTERS BROKERS

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

A well-known and highly successful young American business executive is desirous of coming to China and obtaining an engagement for his services with a China business institution. He is a business expert and high-class efficiency man. Has been and is now unusually successful business getter and organizer of selling campaigns. He has studied all phases of foreign business. Has a thorough knowledge of American business methods and conditions and the quickest and best ways of getting business and holding the customer. Is highly successful in speeding up production, organizing factory and instituting American methods of welfare work and employee development. Is at present Resident Manager of the second largest company of its kind in the world.

Here is the opportunity for a China firm to obtain the services of an unusually high class, efficient, successful American business man who wants to come to China and play a part in its progress and great possible advancement which is bound to come.

J. A. Koerpel

2018 Third Avenue,
Seattle, Washington.

of Nations as a member. Soon after the ratification of the treaty, China will send Lu Cheng-hsiang, former chief delegate of China to the Paris Peace Conference, to represent her at the League meetings. The treaty was ratified by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, and is now before the Senate for ratification.

In consequence of the satisfactory settlement between Italy and China over the "Silesia" case, the Ministry of Finance and the Currency Bureau have both formally registered the newly formed Sino-Italian Bank. The new bank has been permitted by the Chinese Government to issue banknotes. The Chinese name of the bank is "Hua-yi Yinhong," and its Peking office will be established inside the Legation quarters. Its President is Hsu Shih-yin, former Minister of Communications.

The members of the Wen Yu Hui, a literary club of Peking, held its last monthly dinner of this season last Saturday night at the Hotel de Pekin. An excellent paper on the drama of the Yuan Dynasty was read by Dr. A. O. Zucker of the Union Medical College. L. R. O. Bevan, Professor at the Peking Government University, was elected President to succeed Norman H. Pitman, who will soon go on leave with his family for a year in America. Dr. Zucker was re-elected secretary.

Charles R. Crane, the new American Minister, accompanied by Mrs. Crane, Captain Donald M. Brodie, Mr. Crane's private secretary; Captain R, Emmet Condon, who will be attached to the American Legation at Peking; and Miss Reid, a friend of Mrs. Crane, who will be the guest of the Minister during her stay in China, arrived in Peking last Thursday evening. The party was met at the Chienmen station by the Legation staff and representatives of the Chinese Government and American residents of Peking.

The Chinese government, according to the *North China Standard*, had sold to the French Academy the Sze-Ku-Chuan-Shu, the famous Chinese official library. A French professor left Paris on May 15, for Peking in order to take over the books. The library was compiled by order of Emperor Chien Lung. It contained 3,457 works totalling 79,070 volumes, placed under four divisions, classics, philosophy, history and miscellaneous. In addition, there are 6,766 works of 93,556 volumes of which only titles are mentioned.

The Cabinet crisis in Peking is not yet over. On May 24th, the President granted another ten days' leave to Prime Minister Chin Yun-peng by a Mandate. The Mandate said: "Your petition asking for leave to resign your posts on account of the expiry of your sick leave and the continual failure of your health has been noted. We hereby grant you another ten days' sick leave in the hope that you will have a rest to recuperate your health." It is believed here that upon the expiration of the second sick leave, the President will accept the resignation of Prime Minister Chin, if it is again tendered.

A change of the organization of the P'u-i Co-operative Society which was organized by the gentry of the First Section of the Left Division inside the city of Peking has now been made. At first it was in the form of a charity bank, and loaned sums of under $100, charging an interest of 10%. Now the Society loans sum of $10 or less without interest, while for sums up to $100 only 4 or 5 % is charged. Deposits of $1 upwards are accepted and interest paid. The credit for the organization of this unique institution belongs to Mu Yuan-fu, a prominent philanthropist of Peking.

Peking, May 29, 1920.

News from Central China

A temporary office of the United States Trading Corporation has been opened in the Chinese city of Hankow, no room being obtainable in the concession. The United States Trading Corporation represents the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York as their general agents in Hankow.

Word has been received that Chang Kuo-kan, the appointed director-general of the Hankow Reconstruction Bureau, has identified himself with other political activities in Peking now and will not be able to attend to the reconstruction plans in Hankow although premises have been secured for the bureau.

According to information reaching the International Anti-Opium Association, a heavy poppy crop is expected in the western districts in Hunan this year. A tax of five or ten cents is collected from the planters of poppy on each stock in the cultivated field. Harvesting of the poppy juice will take place some three weeks from now.

A conservancy scheme for improving the Yangtze river in the province of Hupeh has been introduced into the Provincial Assembly. The scheme will be to so deepen the Yangtze as to make it navigable throughout the entire year. It was also suggested that the funds needed for this scheme might be easily raised by instituting a big lottery.

Guy Sarvis, professor of economics and sociology in the University of Nanking, who spent a fortnight here in Hankow and Wuchang, left Hankow for Kiukiang on 27 May on his way to the Kuling summer resort where he will spend the summer. While visiting here, Professor Sarvis gave a number of interesting talks on present day social topics to schools and Y. M. C. A. s. in Hankow and Wuchang.

J. W. Sanger, special trade commissioner of the United States government at Washington, who has been assigned to the Orient in general and to China especially, visited Hankow on May 26, making investigations here of advertising methods and possibilities. While in Hankow he spent most of his time in conferring with leading American business men in Hankow and in seeing the Chinese people, their homes and daily life in the Chinese city.

The membership campaign of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in Hankow and Wuchang will be closed on June 3. Moving picture shows are being held on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday until the closing day of the campaign. General Wang Chan-yuan, military governor of Hupeh, has contributed $500, and in addition has given his moral support in the form of an eulogium highly recommemding the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association.

During the past week, no business was reported in the export market of Hankow. The market remained generally very quiet. In the Hankow market for imports. we have to report a dull and nervy market consequent on the recent failures and tightening up of Chinese native bank credits in Hankow. Local values showed a slight decline which may be only temporary and caused by a complete lack of inquiry. A small business in 16's yarn was reported from local stocks,

The local branch of Fearon, Daniel and Company has recently purchased a piece of land in the British Concession, Hankow. Several buildings and godowns are located on the land, and will be used for office purposes by the company. A well arranged electric show room has been opened in the New World, a Chinese amusement house, where from 200 to 800, people go for amusement daily, by Fearon, Daniel, who are showing the Chinese the Delco self-contained electric lighting plant and other electric goods.

A sharp conflict has occurred between the Northern troops under the command of General Wu Pei-fu who are withdrawing from Hunan to Chihli, and the soldiers of the 7th Division under Military Governor Chang Ching-yao of Changsha, Hunan. The withdrawal of Northern troops has temporarily suspended, and General Wu has wired to Peking for orders. The troops of General Wu are said to be so enraged that they are making preparations to attack General Chang's troops at Changsha. If this happens it means a similar internal strife between Northern leaders themselves, as recently was experienced in Canton.

Approximately 100 Chinese soldiers boarded the American steamer *Robert Dollar II* demanding two thousand taels from the officers of the steamer while it was coming down from Chungking in the upper Yangtsze to Hankow last week. They placed guards over the ship's officers to prevent them from going ashore, but fortunately the officers were in sight of the American gunboat *Palos*, and signalled to her for help. She came to the rescue at once and the soldiers were given two minutes to clear off, which they were quick to do. Passing Kweifu soldiers were seen coming out to board the ship, so the no stop to discharge cargo or passengers sign was made. Seeing this the soldiers opened fire, but fortunately no one was hurt. Unsuccessful attempts have also been made to board the steamer *Anlan*. The *Robert Dollar II* has come down to Hankow for repairs, having cracked her shaft in going up the rapids in the upper Yangtsze gorges.

Hankow, May 29, 1920.

News from South China

The Canton Tramway Company expects to have its motor bus service at the beginning of July.

Rice is dear in spite of good prospects for the next crops and the price of everything is rising at Nanning.

The Military Governor is returning the fire-arms taken during the war to the private Germans, as war is now considered over.

The local press reports state that the present silk price is less than $1,300 a picul. For a time it sold as high as $1,750, they say, and as low as less than $800 a picul.

Yang Ying-tai formally received the seal of office and assumed the civil governorship at two-o'clock. Saturday afternoon, May 15, in a very simple ceremony.

The Kwangtung Christian Anti-Gambling Association will direct a campaign against this evil traffic which the Government now licenses between May 31 and June 12.

A large consignment of war supplies was shipped to Shiuchow recently by order from General Shum Hung Ying, commander-in-chief of the troops in the North River Districts.

Chin Yung-peng, the Peking Premier, has wired to some leading militarists in Canton for assistance, so that he may oppose the Anfu Club which is forcing him from office.

A monument has been erected over the grave of Paaklun Wu, late secretary of the Canton Y.M.C.A., on the Sam Mong Kong, the Christian Cemetery, outside the East Gate.

R. L. Sheldon, director of the Educational Film Company of America, who was here last week taking

some views of local life and customs, left Canton May 16 for other parts of China.

The Tea House Gilds are getting ready to oppose the possible renewal of the proposed special license on their trade. They will soon petition the authorities not to impose this extra tax on them.

The Land Office formerly connected with the Bureau of Finance will be reorganized as the Military Roads Office, an organ to be under the direct supervision of the Military Governor.

The Magistrate of Linshuihsien, in the island of Hainan, recently detained by mutinied troops, has been set free, and he has reported to Canton that he is now again functioning at his office.

The poultry dealers are still suspending business as a protest against the special tax on poultry sale. Some dealers are losing heavily, as they have not been doing anything since February last.

The Administrative Council of the Military government has ordered that $30,000 a month be set aside from the Customs surplus for the use of the Board of Conservancy Works of Kwangtung.

Wen Tsung-yao, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government, was host at luncheon, May 14, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Mason of the Newspapers Enterprise Association of America.

A meeting of British subjects at Canton was held at the Consulate-General May 18, and the first step taken to celebrate the King's birthday, June 3, was the appointment of a committee on arrangement.

The river is not very high at Nanning for this time of the year but there is ample water for the motor boats, and the journey down to Wuchow and up to Lunchow and Poseh are easily accomplished.

The Ching Wu Athletic Association closed its anniversary celebration May 17 with a modern dramatic performance. In the last three days, the program included concerts, boxing, and other entertainments.

The remnants of the members of the National Assembly still in Canton have addressed a note to those who have already gone to Shanghai urging their immediate return in order to preserve the body in tact.

At Mo yuen, Kwangsi, while a Lion Festival procession was crossing one of the bamboo bridges there that span the local river, the bridge collapsed, and, as far as is known, a hundred people were drowned.

In recognition of the Police having supported the Constitutionalist cause, the Military Government has rewarded many police officials with registration as candidates for district magistrates without further examination.

If is expected that all the business of the Governor's House the Bureau of Finance, and the Kwangtung Supreme Court will be assorted by May 20, when each new official will be able to mind his own business.

Jack Mason, who is in China on a special mission representing the Newspaper Enterprise Association of the United States, is now visiting Canton. Mr. Mason has been in Canton several times, the first time in 1896.

The Schools at Nanning have gone on a strike, and the students parade the roads with bands and banners. There is profound and growing dissatisfaction with the authorities, but few really know what they want or have any sort of constructive policy to offer.

Hsu Fu-lin, the new Minister of Justice of the Military Government, has relieved Acting Minister Wu Shan from duty. Mr. Wu was appointed first by George Hsu Chien, the then minister, who is now editor-in-chief of Yi Shih Pao of Peking and Tientsin.

The Canton Boy Scout Council has announced two o'clock, Saturday afternoon, May 22, as the day for examination of candidates for merit badges. The tests will be held in the Boys Building of the Canton Y. M. C. A. The Scouts will have an all afternoon May 29,

Some $350,000 were to account for when Acting Civil Governor Chang Chin-feng left the Canton Governor's House May 15. These unaccounted for funds, however, are responsible for by his two predecessors, General Li Yao-hon and General Chak Wang, it is understood.

Wong Kiong, Chief of Staff of the Cantonese Army in Fukien under General Chen Chiung-ming, who has been in Canton the past few months and concurrently holding the post of director of the Government Industrial School at Tsengpo, departed for Changchow the other day.

Shao-chang, Lee, A. M., of Siulaam, for many years a student in Yale University and Columbia, is expected to be in Canton soon, he having just returned from the United States by the *S. S. China* which arrived at Hongkong, May 18. Mr. Lee is also a graduate of Canton Christian College.

For the first time in nine years in Canton the labor guilds and the merchants of the city joined the students and soldiers in the service of memorial day, May 17, the 29th day of the third moon, in honor of the 72 heroes, who died before the First Revolution which made China a nominal Republic.

General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police, was host at dinner to many prominent Ching Wu athletes from Shanghai. During the dinner, it was decided to engage Mr. Li Hui Sang, an expert boxing teacher from Shanghai, as physical director of the Canton Ching Wu Athletic Association.

There has been an exodus of officials from Nanning including the Governor-General, the Military Governor and Civil Governor, to Lungchow. They say they have gone there to worship the tombs; but there are other reasons, too. The political situation seems quiet for the time being; but there are many under currents.

The foreign community at Nanning are getting quite keen on their gardens; and as the soil here is very fertile, and the climate can produce almost anything in the way of flowers, some of the compounds are becoming a blaze of colours. Almost any tropical or subtropical plant seems to thrive here with very little trouble.

A local newspaper says that Lu Yung-ting wired to Canton last few days dealing on the subjects of annexation of Yamchow and Limchow to Kwangsi, advising strong defence of the East River Districts, indicating his inspection tour to Poseh, and the detailing back of Ma Chi's men from Hunan to Kwangtung.

Kung Ching, M. P., formally assumed the office of Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung May 20, occupying the yamen of the Civil Governor, while the latter is taking the Treasury Building. Civil Governor Yang Wing-tai may remain at the new Treasury Building which he ordered built while Commissioner of Finance, making the present Governor's House the Treasury Building.

A tax on fireworks manufacturing and sale is being proposed by one Chow Kui Chuen and considered by the Government. It is understood that the fire-works factories and the laborers will suspend business, if the tax is levied. In case of a business

SUMMER IS HERE

Summer is here and with its coming it brings new problems to the household and to the individual. These summer events, however, need not be considered problems if the WING ON COMPANY store is visited. We have anticipated your every want and have your hot weather necessities in stock for your convenience.

HOT WEATHER PROVISIONS

With the coming of the warmer season the problem of a change of diet is one of the first. Our provisions department will solve all of these questions for you. We have the finest teas for iced teas, delectable delicacies for the table,—everything to refresh and encourage the jaded appetite.

FURNITURE AND DRAPERIES

Light cretonne draperies add much to the cool appearance of your home during the summer as do other hangings, cushions and fittings. Wicker furniture is a necessity. You should see the offerings of the WING ON COMPANY before making any purchases of these—it will pay you.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

A full line of wash silks, voiles, ginghams, and summery materials for women, as well as other furnishings, are in the departments of the WING ON COMPANY. For men we have straw hats, summer underwear, summer neckwear and all other haberdashery necessitated by the summer season.

WHEN WE SAY WING ON'S "UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS" WE SAY IT ADVISEDLY SINCE FROM EVERY COUNTRY OF THE GLOBE HAS BEEN BROUGHT ITS CHOICEST OFFERINGS TO BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL UNDER ONE ROOF

THE WING ON Co.

(Shanghai) Ltd.

CHEKIANG AND NANKING ROADS

13-033

Resources: Pesos 261,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe

****

SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

suspension, there will be thousands of laborers thrown out of work, it is believed.

The Cosmopolitan, a Canton daily newspaper, has again announced that it will not accept Japanese advertising. This journal is the strongest newspaper here against the Japanese goods and in supporting the students movement. It still refuses advertising copies from the large department stores which it charges of selling too much low grade goods.

The remaining members of the National Assembly have elected two delegates, Chao Min-yu of Szechuan, and Chang Kuang-wei, of Kweichow, to proceed to Szechuan with a letter to Hsiung-Ke-wu, the Military Governor of Szechuan, to inform him of his election as an Administrative Director of the Military Government, and to request him to take up his duty as soon as possible.

Kan Kin-shek, a member of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly, has been elected chairman of the advisory council of the Canton Militia, and Lo Shiu-po, vice-chairman. Mr. Lo was for many years chairman, and Mr. Kan was deputy commandant of the miltitia last year. Kan belongs to the family which controls the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company.

The cattle dealers from the West, North, and East Rivers in the Canton Delta will combine to encourage the opening of more slaughter houses in this city, it is understood, as the present six concerns are now holding a monopoly and increasing the prices of meat have discouraged the consumption and decreased trade. Beef is now selling at nearly 40 cents a catty here.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, formerly Minister of Finance at Peking, arrived at Hongkong May 16 by the S. S. *Tenyo Maru* and came to Canton the next day. Dr. Chen has been appointed Minister of Finance of the Military Government to succeed Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who concurrently held the office before he left here. Dr. Wu still claims that he is the legal minister and is holding the funds, however.

The price of rice in Poseh, Kwangsi, near the Kwangsi-Yunan boundary, has risen from four to eight dollars a picul, according to reports from the vernacular press. The reason given for the sudden rise in price is that many troops have gathered there recently. Over the line in Yunnan, in the towns of Kwangnafu, Poyai, and Fuchao, a large army of Yunnanese is also being stationed.

The Chamber of Commerce of Limchow has addressed a memorandum to the Canton authorities again protesting against the proposed annexation of Yamchow and Cimchow from Kwantung to Kwansi Province. The chamber states that Wu Chi-lin and others who were responsible for the recent petition in favor of annexation do not represent the sentiment of the inhabitants of these two circuits.

The mechanics in the machine shop of the Kwangtung Yueh-Han Railroad Company made a demand on their officers again on May 20 for the payment of their arrears, some having not been paid for more than six weeks, and many of them practically living from hand to mouth. They have threatened to strike, unless the arrears are paid and that in the future the arrear pays will not run more than four weeks.

The presence of more than thirty battalions of soldiers in the East River districts is giving the inhabitants there some suspicion and the storage of army supplies is increasing the cost of living. In Bo Kai, some 200 li above Waichow, rice is selling at a dollar for less than 13 catties, something unusual in a rural district. If the sugar cane, peanut, and rice crops there fail as feared because of prevailing heavy rain, famine cannot be avoided.

Liu Hsien-shih, Tuchun of Kweichow, has refused to accept the election of the remnants of the Members of Parliament in Canton to become one of the administrative directors of the Military Government, he being desirous that the whole question of the reorganization of the Military Government and the Administrative Council be settled by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and other leaders in the constitutional movement.

Reports are current in Canton that Lu Yung-ting and Tsen Chun-hsuan have jointly wired Hsu Shih-chang offering to negotiate peace direct in the name of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, leaving Yunnan and other South-western provinces to act for themselves. Dr. Chen Chin-tao and Wen Tsung-yao are said to have arranged for the preliminary terms already before coming to Canton. So far the local authorities neither confirm nor deny the reports.

The retired acting Civil Governor, Circuit Intendant Chang Chin-feng, is returning to his native village at Kiaochow for a real vacation. The Goverment will honor him by assigning a third class gunboat at his disposal. He will take two platoons of troops with him as his body-guard. He may not return to Canton from his native place until the end of July. During his absence, the chief clerk in his office will officiate as the intendant for the Yueh-hai Circuit.

That the troops of Chen Chiung-ming and his arsenal at Swabue have been disarmed and disorganized is not true, according to arrivals from there. There have been reports that the local authorities did not confirm the action of Kwangsi politicians and militarists, in order to check the return of Chen Chiung-ming and his Cantonese to Canton to relieve his fellow provincials from militariam and corrupt

rule, the local authorities have stationed troops at Chaoan, Jaoping, Taimau, Pakhow, Samhopa, Chenping and other towns along the Kwangtung Fukien border to prevent any possible invasion from unfriendly troops.

Salt merchants will be able to make something out of the present difficulty in military finance. The military authorities, in order to get money quickly, have asked the salt merchants to advance $1,500,000, giving recepts against future tax payment as security. The salt merchants are permitted to advance the funds partly in subsidiary coin paper currency of the local Bank of China. As the present bank notes of this institution are worth at par, about 85 percent, the salt merchants will be able to realize a handsome profit through this deal.

Building continually goes on at Nanning, Kwangsi, and new houses are going up everywhere. The process would be a much more rapid one if it were not for the number of ponds that required filling in. The new road, for instance, between the South Gate and Foreign Settlement is absorbing mountains of earth. As it is puddles that are still left breed millions of mosquitoes, and as this is the butchers' quarter, the stagnant water is not of the cleanest, and the flies and mosquitoes are a positive menace to health. The mosquitoes are terrible this year.

It is understood that the Canton District Court will issue an injunction restraining Wong Kwok Shun, of Hongkong, a director of the Sincere Company, from paying $300,000 which the company owes Dr. Wu Ting-fang, on the ground that the funds belong to the Military Government. The Canton Sincere Company still refuses to honor the summon of the Court to appear the other day, as the summon is directed for Mr. Wong, who is a resident in Hongkong, although he is a director of the company. Two hearings have been given by the court, each without the presence of Wong Kwok Shun. Another hearing will be given before decision.

Professor and Mrs. C. Y. Wang arrived at Hongkong by the s.s. Delta May 17. Professor Wang will take up the appointment of Professor of Pathology at the University of Hongkong. He was educated at Queen's College and was a graduate of the then Hongkong Medical College. He left the Colony in 1908 to prosecute further medical studies in the University of Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself at the second professional examination and graduated M. B., Ch. B. with honours, in 1910. He took his D. T. M. and H. three months after graduation.

Cantonese drama has undergone some outward reforms recently. Nowadays many acts are supplemented by beautiful scenery, artists, embroideries and electricity is coming to aid the actors. The acts are beginning to cut themselves short, so that the most interesting or enjoyable parts of a play only are staged. Now some theatrical managers, to compete with one another, are inducing the old time leading stars to reappear for a short season. Recently the Kwan Fong Yim Ying, a company composed wholly of women, presented Ban bi Yuk, a famous actress who has retired for some years. Now the Kung Ki Lok is featuring Sun Wah, an old actor whose voice is still attractive.

The Administrative Council of the Military Government, on recommendation of Foreign Minister Wen Tsung-yao, has relieved the Rev. Frank W. Lee, a graduate of New York Law School, from the office of Department Chief; and Chu Nin-tso, M. P., from being a secretary. Mr. Lee and Mr. Chu left Canton with Dr. Wu Ting-fang recently. Lo Shiu Kai, formerly a chief clerk in the department under Mr. Lee, has been made a department chief by Mr. Wen. Mr. Lo was for a time a magistrate of Fatkong and a school principal in Heungshan. He studied in Japan, England, and other foreign contries before entering public life. The Rev. Frank W. Lee is at Shanghai assisting Dr. Wu. Ting-fang.

Since the military occupation of Changchow in Fukien by the Constitutionalist Army under General Chen Chiung-ming, a former governor-general of Kwangtung, much civil reforms have been made, expecially those along the lines of education. The educational bureau of the Army has opened may primary schools. In a recent examination to select competent teachers first class teachers certificates were issued to eight persons; second class, nine; and third, thirty. The bureau has also founded agricultural experiment stations, classes to teach persons to manufacture rattan goods, be efficient in dyeing, and provided part-time schools for children who cannot attend school all the time because of necessary labor to help paying family expenses.

H. W.

Canton, May 20, 1920.

SEND FOR A PACKAGE OF FARLEY CANDY—GUNTHER CHOCOLATES QUALITY GUARANTEED

The human body needs fuel food just as an engine needs coal.

Our pure candy is a concentrated food of pleasant flavor and high nutrative value, most desirable for food for you. Packed for mailing in boxes, tins and glass jars.

ONE DOLLAR Per Pound up.

PURE—WHOLESOME—NUTRITIOUS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH US TODAY

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

Chung Mei Trading Corporation

Import-Export-Commission

Has Removed

From

S—11 Ningpo Road

To

National Y.M.C.A. Building, Hongkong Road

Cable: Chungmei, Shanghai Phone: C—2570

C. C. Nieh, President
C. T. Wang, Vice-President
V. Y. Kwauk, ,,
S. S. Chow, actg General Manager
Linson E. Dzau, actg Secretary & Treasurer
S. F. Chao, Export Manager.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Yang Yung-tai
(楊永泰)

Yang Yung-tai, or Yang Wing-tai in Cantonese, the new Civil Governor of Kwangtung, is a Cantonese, thirty-five years old, and was born in Maominghsien, Kochow. He was appointed Civil Governor by the Administrative Council of the Military Government, an institution considered defunct and dishonored by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and other constitutionalist leaders. It is not believed that the Cantonese will object to the appointment, as this is not the only appointment in the South about which doubts may be entertained. Mr. Yang was Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung before receiving the promotion.

Mr. Yang, an active revolutionist before the Republic, received his education in the Canton High School and the Liang Kwang Preparatory School for the training of young men to go abroad to study. For a time he attended the Law Department of Peking University.

Mr. Yang first came to public notice as editor of the Kwang Nan Pao in Canton. After the success of the revolution in 1911, he was elected a member of the Provisional Assembly from his district. To the Provisional Council at Nanking, then Peking, he was also a delegate from Canton. At the regular election in the second year of the Republic, Mr. Yang was elected a Senator from Kwangtung for three years, receiving a re-election to the same post in the fifth yeor of the Republic, this time for a full term. While a Senator, he took a prominent part in the drafting of the permanent constitution, being appointed a member of the constitutional committee. When Yuan Shih-kai attempted to become emperor and dissolved the National Assembly, Yang joined the Yunnan revolution, not as a commander but as an agitator and publicity agent, spending some time in Shanghai and Hongkong. He later joined Tsen Chun-hsuan in Shiuhing in the establishment of the then Military Council, an organ representing the Southwestern provinces in their war against the monarchical party in 1915. He became the chief of the Bureau of Finance of the Military Council. Before going to Shiuhing, he succeeded in getting Chen Chiung-ming, Lin Hu, Li Kan-yuan, Li Lieh-chun, Hsiung Kek-wu, and other leaders to support the movement against Yuan. After the success of the anti-monarchical movement and the reconvocation of the National Assembly after the death of Yuan, he resumed his seat as a legislator. When not at the sessions at the capital, Mr. Yang would spend his time in teaching and newspaper writing.

Mr. Yang gained his entrance to local politics in Canton two years by supporting the Chenghsuehhui (政學會) political clique in the National Assembly in the reorganization of the Military Government over which Dr. Sun Yat-sen was then presiding as Generalissimo. He and his clique succeeded in getting the National Assembly, then in extraordinary session, to replace the generalissimo with seven administrative directors, one of whom later chosen was Dr. Sun Yat-sen, others including Tsen Chun-hsuan and Lu Yung-ting, two Kwangsi militarists. Dr. Sun was opposed to the control of Kwangtung and thus the Military Government by the Southern militarists, and the reorganization gave the two leading militarists effective control of the situation in Canton. For his part in behalf of the Chenghsuehhui clique, he was made Commissioner of Finance. His appointment to the Civil Governorship left the post of Commissioner of Finance vacant, and Kung Ching, M. P., now director of the Mint, was made concurrently Commissioner of Finance.

RALPH WALDO TRINE

The World's Greatest Modern Day Christian Philosoper

Ralph Waldo Trine's philosophy of *Immanuel Activism* has found a ready response in the minds, the hearts and the lives of many millions of readers throughout the entire world. Simple, vital, practical, it has been the means of making the spiritual realities—the inner forces and powers—alive, active, and of practical use, in many lives.

TRINE'S LIFE BOOKS

In Tune With the Infinite	$2.25
What All the World's A-seeking	2.25
The New Alinement of Life	2.25
The Land of Living Men	2.25
In the Hollow of His Hand	2.25
This Mystical Life of Ours	2.25
The Higher Power of Mind and Spirit	2.25
Through the Sunlit Year	2.25

TRINE'S LIFE BOOKLETS

The Greatest Thing Ever Known	$1.15
Thoughts I Met on the Highway	1.15
Character Building Thought Power	1.15
On the Open Road	1.15
The Winning of the Best	1.15

You May Order by Mail—Safe and Quick Delivery

Chinese-American Pub. Co.

25 Nanking Road, SHANGHAI

13-036

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Revolving Flat Cards	Drawing Frames	Twisters
Conveying	Sliver Lap Machines	Roving Frames	Reels
Distributing	Ribbon Lap Machines	Spinning Frames	Quillers
Picking	Combing Machines	Spoolers	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Card Feeds	Revolving Flat Cards	Spinning Frames
Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Full Roller Cards	Condensers	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

May 29. U. S. and British gunboats go up Yangtsze to supress attacks of bandits on foreign shipping.

May 30. Two civil wars said to be on in Szechuen and Hunan.

June 1. Major W. R. McBain, owner of first civilian airplane in China, flies over Shanghai.

June 2. Rice in Shanghai goes to $10.50 a picul, riots feared.——Government obtains five million loan from Peking banks at eleven percent secured with salt revenue.

JAPAN

May 28. Anglo-Japanese pact vital to peace in the East, says Marquis Okuma.

May 31. Lieuts. Ferrarin and Masiero, Italian flyers, complete flight from Rome to Tokio.

GENERAL

May 27. Germany must pay twelve billion marks and interest as indemnity to Allies.——Irish railway men strike.——U. S. awaits elections in Mexico before giving recognition.

May 28. American banks behind movement to reduce cost of living.——New Mexican government asks brigand Villa his intentions.

May 29. Huerta elected president of Mexico for interim.——Irish ask status of a dominion.

May 30. Terrorism continues in Ireland, a castle being burned and 400 troops in barracks destroyed ——Poles make additional gains against Russia.

May 31. Moscow recognizes Verkne Udinsk Republic.——Railway men of India strike.

June 1. Germany is warned by French Premier to pay her indemnities.——Belgian press approves break with Holland.——Mesaryk confirmed as chief executive of Czecho-Slovakia.

June 2. New Siberian government calls Parliament for June 17, press reports say.——Cloudburst in England results in fifty deaths.——Dr. G. E. Morrison, political adviser to the Chinese government, dies in London.

Men and Events

Thursday, June 3, was observed in China as the birthday of King George V. of England.

Lieut. Colonel W. S. Dysdale, military attache of the American Legation, Peking, was in Shanghai this week with the Crane Party.

Major Chauncey P. Holcomb, district attorney of the United States Court for China, has joined the firm of Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, Shanghai.

Alexander W. Louis, representative of Funsten Bros. and Co., International Fur Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., was in Shanghai last week on a brief business visit on his way home from Vladivostock.

Dr. A. M. Massie of the medical firm of Ransom, Street and Massie, returned this week from a leave of absence in America. Mrs. Massie expects to return with their children later in the year.

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine

The Corona Has Achieved World Wide Fame Because—

IT combines lightness of weight with all of the requirements of a modern day typewriter—weighing but six pounds and folding into a handy carrying case.

It is equally useful in the office, the home, in the school room, on board ship, on trains or in the field.

It is the only satisfactory personal writing machine in the world.

It never fails to give the same excellence of service under the most unfavorable circumstances.

Obtainable in Shanghai from—

CHINESE-AMERICAN PUB., CO.
THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
EDWARD EVANS & SONS.
BREWER & COMPANY.
THE MISSION BOOK Co.
THE COMMERCIAL PRESS.
THE SINCERE CO., LTD., etc., etc.

In Tientsin and Peking from—

THE TIENTSIN PRESS, LTD.

Sole Agents in China

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (CHINA) LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

13-038

Kendall E. Graham, formerly manager for the Standard Oil Company at Hankow, who has been in America on home leave, returned to Shanghai last week. He will now be connected with the Shanghai office.

Arthur West, formerly a member of the staff of the *New York Sun and Herald*, has arrived in Shanghai where he will be permanently located as the representative of the *Trans-Pacific Magazine* of Tokyo and the *Ledger Syndicate* of Philadephia.

The first annual meeting of the Shanghai branch of the International Anti-Opium Association of China was held on Friday, May 28, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Addresses were made by Dr. C. T. Wang and Dr. W.W. Peter and the report received of the year's work.

Frazier Hunt, correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, returned to Shanghai this week after an extensive visit to Siberia. He departed on Monday for a tour of the Philippine Islands. Mrs. Hunt and their son is remaining in Tientsin for a few weeks before proceeding to Manila to join her husband.

Kan Chiu-nan, managing director of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., is offering ten scholarships to Chinese students, regardless of their home province, in any recognized school or college in the United States or Europe. It is planned to hold a competitive examination this month to select the ten who are to receive the scholarships.

Dr. John Dewey, the Columbia exchange professor at Peking University, who is now in Shanghai, addressed the members of the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday night on "Elements of Citizenship." Dr. and Mrs. Dewey and their two daughters will leave Shanghai Friday for Nantungchow, the model city of Kiangsu Province.

Carl D. Meinhardt, U. S. Vice-Consul at Canton, has recently been transferred to Changhsha. Mr. Meinhardt has been stationed at Canton for the last four years. M. F. Perkins, in charge of the American Consulate at Changsha, arrived in Shanghai this week to take the vacancy caused by the resignation of Ray Mackay, who is now in America. He was accompanied by Mrs. Perkins.

W. B. Haughwout, Manager of Dodge and Seymour (China) Ltd., expects to sail, accompanied by Mrs. Haughwout, on the *Empress of Asia*, on Sunday, June 6 for a trip to the United States. They expect to be absent from Shanghai for about six months and will visit in Portland and other western coast cities and in New York. It is Mr. Haughwout's first visit home in five years.

Ivan B. Nordhem, president of the Ivan B. Nordhem Company of New York, and Thomas B. Moreland, a business man of Pittsburgh, Pa., have offered to pay the expenses in America of two Chinese young women to study under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A., While in Shanghai last week they visited the Y. W. C. A. and were so impressed with the work that they decided to offer the foregoing assistance.

General Wang I-tang, Northern Chief Delegate; Admiral Lang Chien-chu, Commander-in-chief of the Chinese Navy, General Ho Feng-ling, acting Military Governor for Sungkiang and Shanghai, and H. E. Yang Tcheng, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, held a reception at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, on Monday, May 24, from 5 to 6 o'clock, in honor of Charles R. Crane, United States Minister to China, who was on his way to Peking.

Cable Address
"KOSTER"

12 Nanking Road
SHANGHAI

YOUR COMMODITY WILL BE JUDGED-

BY ITS CONTAINER

It may never have occurred to you that your barreled product is judged by the barrels containing it and inferior containers establish a lack of quality in the eyes of the purchaser.

In buying barrels of the KOSTER COMPANY you are not only buying a product of the highest standard but you are also entitled to the services of experts of the company, stationed throughout China, who are throughly familiar with the making and the handling of the barrel in all of its phases.

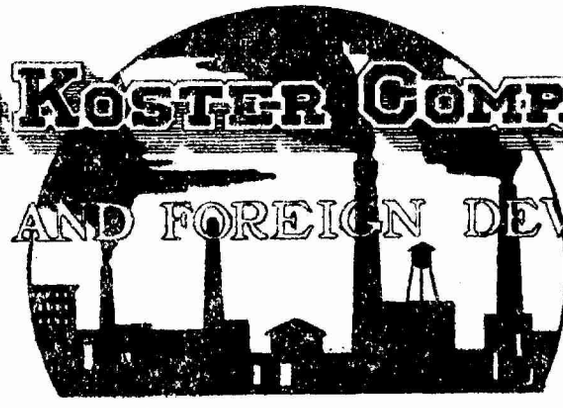
There is no saving in the first cost in the purchase of inferior or second hand barrels but there is the added disadvantage that they will not be accepted by the railways for shipment in the United States.

KOSTER barrels are known the world over for high quality and excellence of service.

FOREIGN MANAGERS,
CALIFORNIA BARREL CO.

THE KOSTER COMPANY

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT



SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK
COLOMBO

MANILA
SOERABAYA
SINGAPORE

13-039

Eugene H. Waeldin has arrived in Shanghai for the purpose of opening offices in Shanghai for the firm of F. W. Frost and Company, Inc., 60 Wall Street, New York. The firm is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Merchants Association of New York and is engaged in the import and export business with China, Japan, and the East Indies, Mr. Waeldin is accompanied by Mrs. Waeldin and they are living at the Astor House Hotel.

The Chinese-American Commercial and Industrial Bank has purchased land and buildings in Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung Province, where a new branch of the institution will be opened soon. The purchase was made by J. A. Thomas, and Hsu En Yuan, vice-presidents of the bank, last week while on their way to Peking from Shanghai. Construction work on the Shanghai offices of the bank on Nanking Road is now going forward rapidly. R. A. Curry, architect, has charge of the work of remodeling the building.

Motosada Zumoto, editor of the *Herald of Asia*, Tokyo, is in Shanghai on a trip of investigation through China, this being his first to this country since the capture of Tsingtao where he acted as chief of the censorship board. Mr. Zumoto is a graduate of the College of Agriculture at Sapporo and has been engaged in newspaper work for twenty-five years. He has traveled extensively in America and Europe and had charge of the Japanese Intelligence Service in Siberia. From Shanghai he expects to visit Peking and other points in north China.

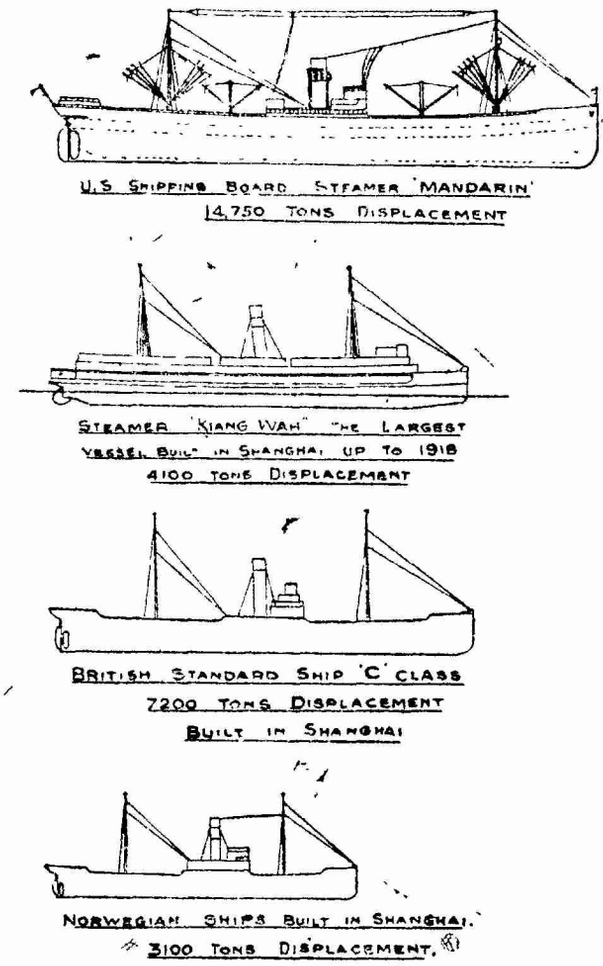
Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, accompanied by Mrs. Crane, arrived in Shanghai from Peking on Wednesday. They were the guests of Consul-general Edwin S. Cunningham during their stay. Mrs. Crane officiated at the launching of the first Shipping Board vessel built in China, the *S. S. Mardarin*, on Thursday. The Minister was the guest of eight Chinese organizations at dinner at the Yip Ping Shang Hotel on Thursday night. Friday he was the guest of the General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion at luncheon.

Professor John H. Reisner of the department of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University, Nanking, China, departed on Saturday of last week for a year's leave of absence in America, which he will spend at his home at Marlboro, New York, and at Washington, D. C. He is accompanied by Mrs. Reisner and their family. During his absence J. L. Buck of Nanhsuchow will have charge of the work in agriculture and forestry. Mr. Buck has had charge of agricultural experiment station work for the American Presbyterian Church Mission in China.

Willing Spencer, first secretary of the American Legation at Peking, departed on Sunday, May 30, for Lima, Peru, where he will occupy the same position with the American Embassy. Mr. Spencer is accompanied by his mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Spencer of Philadelphia, who have been making their home with him in Peking. While in Shanghai Mr. Spencer attended a meeting of the Harvard Club of China and delivered an address dealing with the Harvard Endowment plans which he has been interested in promoting for the last year. Mr. Spencer was president of the Harvard Club of North China and upon his departure the position was taken by R. A. Burr, manager of the Peking branch of the Chun Mei News Agency.

S. S. Mandarin Launched in Shanghai

The greatest achievement in shipbuilding in Shanghai was recorded Thursday, when the *S. S. Mandarin*, the first of the four vessels building for the United States Shipping Board at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, slid into the water. The ship was christened by Mrs. Charles R. Crane, wife of the new American Minister to China. Minister Crane made a short talk.


U.S. SHIPPING BOARD STEAMER 'MANDARIN'
14,750 TONS DISPLACEMENT
STEAMER 'KIANG WAH' THE LARGEST VESSEL BUILT IN SHANGHAI UP TO 1918
4100 TONS DISPLACEMENT
BRITISH STANDARD SHIP 'C' CLASS
7200 TONS DISPLACEMENT
BUILT IN SHANGHAI
NORWEGIAN SHIPS BUILT IN SHANGHAI.
3100 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

The *Mandarin* has a total displacement of 14,750 tons, and in comparison with the large size vessels that have been built in Shanghai dockyards, it will be found that she is more than three times as large as the *S. S. Kiang Wah*, two times that of the British standard ship "C" type, and nearly five times that of the Norwegian steamers building in the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

The *Mandarin* and other Shipping Board vessels now building are constructed to the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping (American Lloyds). The survey was made under the supervision of Capt. W. I. Eisler.

The largest vessel built in Shanghai up to 1918 was the *Kiang Wah* at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, having a total displacement of 4,100 tons. A great increase was made in 1919 when the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., launched one of the three steamers, ordered by the British government of the standard ship "C" class, with a total displacement of 7,800 tons. Since the signing of the armistice, the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltdt, has been building several vessels of 3,100 tons displacement for Noweganshi powners.

Shanghai Has American Legion Post

The formation of the General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion, the national organization of ex-army, navy and marine corps men who served with the forces of the United States during the war just past, has been announced from the National Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., and the charter authorizing the post received in Shanghai.

The post has taken its name from General Frederick Ward, an American soldier who organized and directed the "Ever Victorious Army" during the famous Taiping Rebellion, afterwards turning the command over to "Chinese" Gordon. General Ward died in the China and is buried at Sungkiang, twenty-seven miles from Shanghai.

The Shanghai post, which now has more than 160 men on its rolls, has been authorized to form other posts of the Legion in Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Nanking, Hongkong, and Canton, and to bring them together under a central organization to be known as the China Department of the American Legion. The Legion now has more than two million members in the United States and in the Far East is represented at present by the Shanghai and Manila posts. A third post in being formed in Tokio.

The officers of the Shanghai post are Major Arthur Basssett, post commander; Don D. Patterson, vice-commander; H. E. Marsden, post adjutant; Rodney W. French, post treasurer. All ex-service men in Shanghai or elsewhere in China, who are interested in the Legion and wish to become members are asked to send their names and addresses together with information regarding their service to the Post Adjutant.

Memorial Day Observed in Shanghai

Carrying on the work of the "glorious dead" in a life of service, and sacrifice upholding the ideals of justice, freedom, fraternity and equality as exemplified in the late world war, was the theme of the address delivered at the Memorial Day service held on Sunday, May 30, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery, Shanghai, by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University. Doctor Pott cautioned against the reversion to the more materialistic side of life which has followed the conclusion of the war.

A parade to the cemetery was made by a detachment of sailors from the U. S. Navy vessels in the harbor and the American Company of the S. V. C., before the opening of the ceremony. Edwin S. Cunningham, American Consul-general, was master of ceremonies. The invocation was delivered by Dr. E. C. Lobenstine and the benediction by Rev. Cameron F. McRae. Three volleys were fired over the graves of the American service men in the cemetery by the American Company and "Taps" blown by the buglers. The graves were decorated by the Elks of Shanghai.

Minister Crane Guest of American Legion

Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, and Colonel W. S. Drysdale, military attache to the American Legation at Peking, will be the guests of honor at a luncheon given by the General Frederick Ward Post of the American Legion, Shanghai, at the Cafe Parisien at 12:15 o'clock on Friday, June 4. This will be the first meeting of the organization as a regularly organized post of the American Legion.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. All Codes Used

Honan Anthracite Coal

The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available, gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd., and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow; also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

13-042

In addition to Minister Crane and Colonel Drysdale, the Legion will also have as its guests; Major S. A. Ransom, president of the American Association of China; Consul-general Edwin S. Cunningham, Judge Charles S. Lobinger of the United States Court for China, J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Dr. W. T. Findley, president of the American Club; Prof. John Dewey of the Peking University, and others.

American School Fund Begins Collection of Subscriptions

With the securing of a Business Manager and the opening of an office on the fifth floor of the new National Y. M. C. A. building at 20 Museum Road, the American School Campaign enters upon a new stage. Formal notices have been sent out to all subscribers to the Fund, and payments are rapidly coming in.

The total cash receipts of the Campaign to date are as follows:—

AMERICAN FIRMS

	Mex. $	Gold $
Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. per Mustard & Co.		250.00
Howe Scale Co. of New York per Mustard & Co.		150.00
Pacific Sanitary Mfg. Co.		100.00
Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.		200.00
Plant Rubber & Asbestos Co.		50.00
Certainteed Products Corp.		100.00
Baldwin Locomotive Works		500.00
American Association of Chengtu	50.00	
Andrew J. Moses & Son		50.00
Diamond Power Specialty Co.		100.00
American Co. S.V.C. (18 members)	90.00	

INDIVIDUALS

R. V. Sweeney, Socony, Hankow ..... Tls. 60.00

MISSIONARIES

	Tls.	Mex. $	Gold $
Mrs. W. H. Stuart		10.00	
Rev. & Mrs. K.K. Wright.			100.00
L. L. Little, Kiangyin.		25.00	
Dr. C. S. F. Lincoln		50.00	
Dr. Benj. M. Harding		10.00	
Dr. & Mrs. A.A. McFadyen		50.00	
Rev. W. B. Cole		25.00	
Total	60.00	310.00	1,600.00

SUMMARY

	Tls.	Mex. $	Gold $
Previously reported	70,112.16	14,969.81	17,950.00
Received since last report:			
American Firms		140.00	1,500.00
Individuals	60.00		
Missionaries		170.00	100.00
Total	70,172.16	15,279.81	19,550.00

Grand Total in Mex. (approx.) $134,500.00

The sum of the cash payments received by the Treasurer to date is:

Tls.	Mex. $	Gold $
22,127.00	8,725.53	150.00

Dr. Yamei Kin Returns to China

Dr. Yamei Kin, who traveled in China last year in company with Miss Catherine Lily, niece of Charles R. Crane, American Minister to China, has recently returned to China and is at present in Peking where she is planning to remain for a year or so. Dr. Kin came to China in 1917 when she was sent out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to investigate the various ways the soy bean as used as food in China. She went to America in 1915 to be with her son who was then attending a military academy and upon graduation joined up with the American forces and went to France where he was killed in action on September 29, 1918.

Dr. Kin has established a factory in New York as a result of her investigation tour in China. Bean curd will be made and used in various hospitals and sanitoriums in place of meat and has proved to contain the same nourishing elements. A graduate nurse and practical dietitian has the factory in charge during the absence of Dr. Yamei Kin.

During her stay in China Dr. Kin is planning on introducing to China a series of courses particularly mapped out for China and her cause under the heading of the National Child Welfare Association and will use the Chinese newspapers as a medium to get the information to the people. Dr. Kin says that child welfare is a democratic necessity in every country and people must be helped to understand it. The idea that the child is the foundation of the nation is more than true and in China in the past the children have been the property of the parents and their duty to the children has never been emphasized. This is the essence between the new and old culture. Sanitation and educational facts if instilled upon the child will bear fruit in the adult. China loves her children and through these long series of lectures and articles on child welfare work circulated by the Chinese newspapers it will bring about a better condition and China is awaiting for this with tremendous eagerness. The movement of the child welfare work was started in America about ten years ago at New York City and has attracted international attention. It is an old Chinese idea in classics that every person should be taught and not be ruled by fear or punishment but act by their own will. It formerly was democracy for the family and now it is democracy for the individual. The child must be recognized and the parent must prepare for it. Some of the lectures and subjects to be dealt with are: Care of mother before birth, the best food for the child, the best substitute for feeding, the best clothing, fresh air, sanitation, sleeping, exercise, things to avoid, milk, registration, etc.

Dr. Kin will make her home in Peking and will commence her work after securing her assistants and material. The same plan of organization will be adopted as that used in America, each feature being carried out in Chinese with Chinese illustrations.

Of Special Interest

Miss Evelina Gleaves, daughter of Admiral A. Gleaves of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, is planning to depart for America from Nagasaki on June 21. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Poe of Baltimore, wife of the Chief of the Admiral's Staff, who has been traveling with the Gleaves party in the East.

Ellen La Motte, author of "Peking Dust" and "The Opium Monoply," who visited Peking last year, is at present in New York where she is studying the opium and morphia conditions. Miss La Motte is a graduate nurse of Johns Hopkins University and served in France during the war, afterwards writing a book on experiences there.

Miss Dorothy Reid has recently arrived in Peking to be the private secretary of Mrs. Charles R. Crane, wife of the American Minister to China. Miss Reid formerly lived in Tientsin, where her father was Consul-general. She is a niece of Mrs. Robert Lansing of Washington D. C., and has traveled extensively in Europe. Miss Reid speaks more than five languages.

Import and Export Firms—

Wishing to establish reliable connections in the wealthy province of Szechuan, are invited to communicate with the **AMERICAN CHINESE DRUG CO.,** Chunking. We are anxious to push American imports in this hitherto unexploited province and will be glad to handle cargo on consignment,

Codes used—A.B.C., 5th edition, and Western Union.

Telegraphic address-McCartney

Bicycles, Accessories and Parts; Bicycle Motor Wheel Attachments; Velocipedes: Motorcycle Parts and Accessories. Address

PACIFIC MOTOR SUPPLY COMPANY

924 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.

件零車踏脚
輪達馬車踏脚著附
件零車汽踏脚
司公達馬洋平太
美國加里福尼州羅士安忌士城南大街九百二十號

ELECTRIC HOSE & RUBBER CO.

Rubber Hose Manufacturing Specialists
Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.

With excellent selling agents already established in Europe, Africa, Australia, Philippines, and other sections of the world, now solicits correspondence with established importing houses in various distributing centers of China, with a view to exclusive representation for the sale of high-grade Rubber Hose for Air, Steam, Water, Oil, Suction. or any other service for which rubber hose is adapted. Capacity 125,000 feet per day.

References.—Dunn's, Bradstreets, National City Bank of New York, any bank in Wilmington. Cable address "Elechose" Wilmington. Largest exclusive Rubber Hose Manufacturers in the world and members "Rice Leaders of the World Association."

Free Color Cards

will be mailed to interested persons who will fill out and mail the coupon below

SOLE AGENTS

FEARON DANIEL & Co., Inc.

18-A Kiangse Road SHANGHAI

PHONE C—1953

(*Cut This Here*)

FEARON DANIEL & CO.,
SHANGHAI

Please send color card and prices PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINT to

Name.....

Street.....

City .....

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

China and Japan and the Chinese Eastern Railway

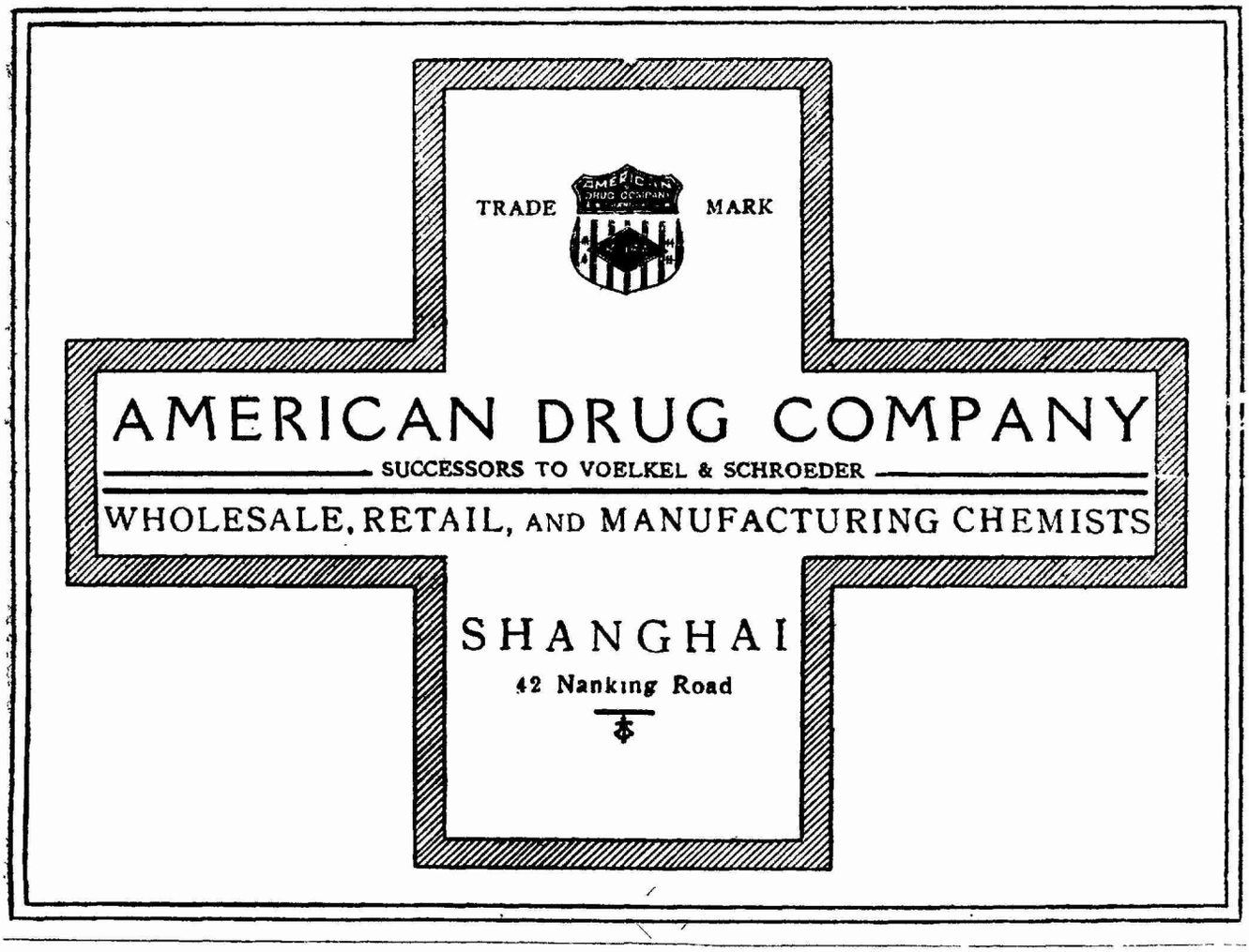
From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

At present the Chinese Eastern Railway has become a bone of contention between China and Japan. In fact, China's sovereignty over Manchuria is bound up in this question of control over the Chinese Eastern Railway. If our country cannot protect this railway from first to last, then our sovereign control over Northern Manchuria will decline and pass away. So the writer has frequently called the attention of those who have authority on the border to the importance of this question. Japan's sinister purposes toward the Chinese Eastern Railway are becoming, every day, increasingly evident. They occupy stations whenever they like, place guards at these stations and greatly infringe the rights of China. Although China has protested repeatedly, it has been of no avail. Now Japan has organized a railway force on the pretext that when the Russian employes declare a strike, Japan will be ready with men to take their places. In reality, Japan has had the intention of uprooting China's interest all planned out and this is not the first instance of it. But when we turn to examine the policy of our Government, we find that they are always making concessions and never have any definite purpose. When this railway became endangered, Controller Pao determined to submit his resignation, and proceeded to Tientsin for treatment of an imaginary ailment. The Governor of Heilungkiang, Sun Lieh-chen also went to Peking to consult over the difficulties in connection with the railway. The tuchuns of two provinces find it impossible to perform their duties. So China's control over the Chinese Eastern Railway has become precarious indeed. As others advance, we retreat. As others gain control, we release our control. Unless we immediately endeavour to regain our lost prestige and efficiently control the affairs of this railway, we maintain, the railway will be greatly endangered.

Mr. Crane and the American Attitude toward China

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

When Mr. Crane, the American Minister, passed through Shanghai on his way to take up his duties in Peking, all the representative organizations participated in the welcome extended to him. He was given a most hearty reception because the relations between America and China are most cordial. But Mr. Crane's abilities command the deepest respect and highest admiration. This was something more than the usual formal reception. Mr. Crane's learning and experience, together with his sympathetic friendliness toward China have been mentioned in the foreign press. There is one thing mentioned in Mr. Crane's speech that deserves special attention. He said the attitude of the American community toward China and Far Eastern affairs should be one of friendly helpfulness so that America and China may join hands to



remove the obstacles in the way of peace for the mutual advantage of the nationals of both countries.

A Plea to the "Brothers" of North and South

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The present China in its deplorable condition cannot be said to have any government. When the government fails to exercise governing powers and is given over to party struggles, how can the country avoid confusion. When we consider the things the several parties are struggling over how can we designate them as political parties? The present parties are not convinced of their guilt but continue to increase the confusion which disturbes the country. They plan to obtain the objects for which they prolong this confusion. When the sign of the old party becomes discredited, they organize a new party. When the smaller organization have insufficient power, they unite with the more powerful ones. A party does not oppose B party but they join forces to attack the militarists, attack officials and attack the members of Parliament. If this brings no result then they take advantage of some popular agitation, seize a favourable opportunity, or use some popular slogan as their weapon in their struggle. That they should raise the standard against the injustice and abuses of the times, is the chief duty of political parties. But now our country is in such a chaotic state, we can realize the results of these efforts of political parties. Can they concentrate their united efforts upon matters that will make for the reconstruction of China? Can they accomplish something beneficial for China? Brothers of the North and South parties, how is it you cannot act as brothers?

Corner Stone of New Soochow Hospital Laid

MARKING the erection of one of the most modern hospitals of China, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Soochow Hospital was held in that city on Saturday, May 29. Addresses were made in Chinese by Rev. A. P. Parker, Dr. W. H. Park, and T. S. Bong, president of the Soochow Chamber of Commerce. The principal address was made in English by Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court for China.

Tracing the development of medical missionary work in China, Judge Lobingier paid a tribute to the memory of Dr. Peter Parker of Massachusetts, the first medical missionary in the Far East, who established the first hospital and free dispensary in Canton in 1835. He also paid a tribute to Dr. Charles Taylor, who came to Soochow as a medical missionary in 1848. The part played by the medical missionary in the work in China was also extolled by the Judge.

The development of the Soochow Hospital is most interesting. It was established in 1882 by Dr. W. R. Lambuth and Dr. W. H. Park under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Dr. W. R. Lambuth has since become a bishop in the Church and is now bishop in charge of the China Conference and as such is President of the Board of Managers of the Soochow Hospital.

Dr. W. H. Park has been connected with the hospital from its beginning. He is now sixty years

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5066
Cable Address "Solano"

old and apparently still good for a number more years of service. He has become very popular with the Chinese and has had numerous testimonial boards put up in his honor. He has been decorated with the sixth degree of Chao Ho and was highly honored by Yuan Shi-kai when he was emperor by the presentation of a beautiful silk banner bearing testimony to his skill and love for humanity; Others have been associated with the work from time to time. Dr. Fearn and Dr. Hearn each served a term. Dr. Snell was added to the staff in 1909.

From its beginning to 1909 a medical school was conducted in connection with the hospital. Some forty doctors have been graduated and many of these are now doing a flourishing practice. This school was always conducted in the English language. Because of lack of faculty and equipment to make it a really modern Medical School, it was closed in 1909. The medical work has very rapidly increased since the days of the Republic and the demand for an up-to-date hospital has become irresistible. For years the hospital has been unable to give proper attention to the sick who have applied for treatment, but a modern hospital cannot be built in a day. Since 1914 plans have been under way and capital has been sought. The money is now nearly all in hand and during the past year definite plans has been drawn for a real modern hospital.

Early in 1919 Mr. G. F. Ashley, architect to the China Realty Company, Limited, and Dr. J. A. Snell, Superientendent of the Soochow Hospital, made an extended trip studying mission hospitals in China and Korea with the idea of planning the very best possible hospital. After this study much hard work was done on perfecting the plans. The contract for construction has been let to the Yah Kee Company. The steel work was furnished by the American Trading Company.

The hospital is divided into two blocks, a two-story out-patients' clinic and a main hospital three storys high.

The out-patients' clinic faces the main road of the Mission quarter. Entrance is gained through an open porch intended for the shelter of chair bearers. Passing through the vestibule, where are the assistant registrar's counter and telephone exchange, one enters a large waiting room, the bareness of which is relieved by four substantial columns and a few simple decorations in the Chinese manner. From this waiting room open the usual elements of an out-patients' clinic—a surgeon's suite with dressings and minor operating rooms; eye, ear, nose and throat doctor's suite, medical suite, gynecological suite, pathological laboratory and drug dispensary. In addition, there are offices for the evangelist and the bible woman who do religious and sociological work among the waiting patients.

In the upper story of this building are the living quarters of the native internes or student assistant doctors. These comprise, in addition to sleeping rooms, a spacious bath-room with showers, a recreation room and library. The evangelist, registrar, and pharmacist's quarters and the drug manufacturing room are also located on this floor. In the basement are found a heater room and a cool dark room for the storage of certain drugs.

Passing out through the waiting room under a covered way, the main building is reached. This building is divided into four elements; the administra-

tive and technical in the center, the general wards on the west, the nurses' home and first and second class patients' rooms on the east, and the one storey service portion in the rear on the north.

Entering the lobby, the registrar and hospital manager are found on the right and the medical superintendent on the left.

Across the corridor is the admission suite where patients are bathed and supplied with hospital clothing and their own taken for disinfection and storage. Balancing this suite on the right are found reception rooms for visitors and friends of patients. Nearby is a large "X-ray" room.

On the floor above are two large operating rooms, separated by a sterilizing room, with the usual minor rooms of a surgical suite adjoining. Two pathological laboratories with good north light are also located on this floor.

On the spacious flat roof is a pergola for shelter from the sun with a number of cubicles open toward the south where a great many convalescent patients can be cared for under controlled sanitary conditions.

In all cases, provision is made for separation of men and women.

In the service portion is the matron's office in a position to overlook and control all the rest. Here are a work room, store room, staff dining room, kitchen and complete steam laundry. In the basement below are the main boiler room and coal storage.

The whole plant has been worked out with the requirements of efficiency and economy of operation constantly in mind and has been cited as a model for an institution of its kind by a number of medical and hospital authorities. The main hospital building is provided with sixty-five beds, but these are for acute cases only. Near the hospital proper a hostel is maintained with a capacity of a hundred or more patients. There are accommodated those whose cases are not acute and who do not require the perfect sanitation obtaining in the hospital. In the hostel are also accommodated the clinical cases and friends of patients who come from a radius of seventy-five miles around Soochow. Those who have had experience in work of this nature will realize how much this hostel means to the usefulness of the hospital. Patients will enter for treatment who could not be induced to stay were the friends who bring them obliged to return to their villages for lack of lodging within their means. Other patients who would ordinarily receive a single treatment and return to their villages can now be given further treatments while living at a nominal charge at the hostel. This hostel feature will doubtless soon be the rule rather than the exception in mission hospitals as it means that all hospital beds can be reserved for acute cases and also that the technical branches of the hospital can be applied to a much larger field.

In architectural treatment the out-patients' building is a simplified version of the Peking style with modifications necessitated by the modern planning of the building. The main structure is just plain "building" without any frills, but those who have visited Peking will be reminded of the street architecture there by the file-ornamented parapets and the wide overhanging pergola of this building.

The construction is of brick and reinforced concrete throughout with the exception of the roof of the

The National Commercial Bank, Limited.

Established 1907

PAID UP CAPITAL. . . . $1,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 435,461.90

Head Office—Shanghai

Peking and Kiangse Roads

Telephones: Manager's Office-Central 2650
General Office-Central 2613 & 2614

BRANCHES

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the princial cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement,

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.
MENG-CHIA, T. D. WOO, Acting Sub-Manager.

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai Co.

Manufacturers of:

Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colors

Agents for:

Carbon Blacks
Miehle Presses
Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
John Thompson Press Co.

HEAD OFFICE IN CHINA

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Branches

Hongkong—Canton—Tientsin—Hankow

13-047

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS: $10,000,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS: $500,000

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 55 Wall Street, New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
CANTON
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
PEKING
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN
TSINGTAO

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
BARAHONA
PUERTO PLATA
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANCHEZ
SANTIAGO
SANTO DOMINGO

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
KOBE
YOKOHAMA

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PANAMA
COLON
PANAMA

PHILIPPINES
CEBU
MANILA

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ONCE (BUENOS AIRES)
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
BAHIA
PERNAMBUCO
PORTO ALEGRE
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

COLOMBIA
BARRANQUILLA
BOGOTA
MEDELLIN

CUBA
HAVANA & 22 OTHER CITIES IN CUBA

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

SOUTH AFRICA
CAPE TOWN

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

TRINIDAD
PORT OF SPAIN

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO
CALLE RONDEAU (MONTEVIDEO)

VENEZUELA
CARACAS
CIUDAD BOLIVAR
MARACAIBO

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

13-048

out-patients' clinic, which is of tile on a heavy timber frame. Floors are of terrazzo and all windows have steel sash. All details have been designed according to the most modern hospital practise to insure perfect sanitation. The plumbing is unusually complete, fittings of highest standard being employed. Heating will be done by a vapor steam system.

Lighting will be electric, the wires being installed in concealed conduit.

Medical and surgical equipment will be such that up-to-date work can be done in every department.

Exclusive of heating and plumbing, the construction now in hand will cost $130,000.00. More staff residences are to be built and much equipment bought. A total of $200,000.00 will be spent. The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is giving $80,000.00 of this, the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation is giving $50,000.00, $70,000,00 will be raised in China. Some $20,000.00 of the last is already in hand and the balance will be subscribed in the near future.

There will be a staff of five American doctors and five trained nurses. Each doctor will be a specialist in his own department. There will be a large corps of native assistants.

Native women will be trained in modern nursing and it is hoped that this profession will become a reality in the Chinese sick room.

The maintenance of the hospital will be divided. The foreign staff will be supported by the Board of Missions and the China Medical Board, the latter having agreed to contribute $8,000.00 annually for the next five years. All other running expenses will be met out of the ordinary income of the hospital. For the past twenty years the institution has been self-supporting except for the foreign staff.

Last year the hospital was reorganized and is now under the direct control of a Board of Managers of whom the Bishop in charge of the China Conference is president. The Soochow Chamber of Commerce elects two members. The Board of Managers are present consists of Bishop W. R. Lambuth, S. R. Anderson, W. R. Park, F. P. Manget, J. A. Snell, S. K. Tsau, T. T. Pen and T. H. Zau.

A Bill to Assist the American Merchant Marine

COMPREHENSIVE powers over shipping equal to those possessed by the British Board of Trade would be conferred upon the Shipping Board, according to the terms of a measure prepared by Senator Jones for the consideration of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce. Among the most important features included by Senator Jones in his new measure are the following:

1. The creation of a fund, derived from the sale of ships, to be made available by the board in aiding new construction of desirable ships.

2. Creation of a board of seven with salaries of $12,000 a year each.

3. Amendment to the La Follette Act to induce Americans to go to sea, by giving opportunity to qualify as able seamen more easily.

4. Freeing marine insurance associations or pools from the provisions of the anti-trust laws.

5. Turning over docks and terminals owned by the War Department to the Shipping Board.

6. Exempting earnings of American vessels from Federal excess profits taxes for 10 years, the funds to be invested in new shipping.

7. Giving the board authority to make or revise regulations governing shipping not contrary to law.

8. Giving the board authority to deny entry to ships of foreign companies guilty of rebating or other discriminatory practices.

9. Providing for the abrogation of commercial treaties preventing the United States from granting discriminatory duties in favor of American ships.

10. Limiting Shipping Board operations to ten years.

American ships led the merchant marines of the world last year in the movement of domestic ocean-borne exports of the United States.

	1918	1919
Carried in American vessels	965,629,697	2,549,641,908
Foreign Vessels		
Austrian		22,382
Belgian	94,670,436	102,936,289
British	2,495,823,050	2,453,710,913
Danish	159,243,587	140,606,725
Dutch	48,386,765	164,834,366
French	276,235,324	163,285,016
German		130,619
Italian	200,484,003	241,183,601
Japanese	318,238,417	359,844,178
Norwegian	295,803,337	401,373,116
Spanish	101,112,327	101,259,631
All others	199,956,137	273,455,828
Tolal in foreign vessels	4,189,953,283	4,402,642,664

A compilation by the United States Bureau of Navigation shows that the tonnage of merchant shipping now building throughout the world is more than double that at any time before the world war. The losses of the world, the bureau says, have already been made good.

Prices Remain High in the U. S.

There has been no decrease in the wholesale prices of manufactured and other commodities for domestic and foreign consumption in the United States, according to a cablegram received in Shanghai this week from American Exporters-Importers Association by the American Chamber of Commerce in China. The following explanation of conditions in America is given by the cablegram :

" Please inform the trade that newspaper reports regarding radical price reduction are erroneous and apply only to local retail trade. These reports express the universal desire to reduce the cost of living.

" All manufactured merchandise continues scarce, in great demand, and will certainly remain so as long as factory production is restricted by labor strikes and strikes in ports, railroads and other commercial centers.

" European nations cannot supply their own present requirements leaving little if any available supplies for export. American works today are manufacturing much below capacity due to a great scarcity of raw material and urgent delivery demands constantly are increasing.

" Your buyers should not be misled by sensational articles as the above statement is confirmed by all reliable sources of information. Please advise neighboring trade associations.

" (Sgd) American Exporters-Importers Association."

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States at a recent meeting in Atlantic City decided to send a commission representing the chamber and the industries of the United States to Russia at once to make investigations of the commercial situation and make recommendations.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., was held Friday, May 28, at the offices of the company, Shanghai. The reports and accounts for the year were accepted. E. S. Kadoorie was reelected as a director and the appointment of G. Grayrigge to the board confirmed.

At the thirty-ninth ordinary meeting of the Canton Insurance Company, Ltd., held at the London offices on May 25, the amount standing to the credit of the 1919 account was reported to be $1,815,763,52. Out of this, it was recommended that an interim dividend of $18 a share be paid, absorbing $180,000 and the balance carried forward.

The Dupont Company and the Comptoir des Textiles Artificiels of Paris, France, have entered into an agreement whereby a company known as the Dupont Fibersilk Company, with a capitalization of $4,000,000, will manufacture artificial silk in the United States. The French company is the largest manufacturer of the product on the European continent.

The annual general meeting of Weeks and Company, was held at the offices of the company, Shanghai, on Friday, May 28. A dividend of eight percent for the year was declared, totalling $34,915.20, $16,000 placed in the building account, $10,000 in reserve and a balance of $19,468.28 carried forward. R. H. Gaskin, and R. Mc. E. Dalgliesh were reelected as directors. A bonus of ten percent of the annual salaries of the foreign staff was allowed.

Russia, according to a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*, has offered $20,000,000 in gold bullion delivered at Reval in order to open trade with the United States. The same arrangement has been accepted by the British, it is said. A statement recently issued says that the twenty million offer is merely a " feeler " and that if it is satisfactory a credit of one hundred million may be sought on the same basis. A second report published recently states that Danish, Swedish and British traders are already transacting and carrying on business in Moscow.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Yangtsze Insurance Company, Ltd., held at the office of the company, Shanghai, on Monday, May 31, resolutions were adopted authorizing the division of the existing shares of the company into ten shares of $10 each ; authorizing the increase of the capital stock of the company to $2,500,000 by the creation of 130,000 new shares of $10 each, and adopting certain articles as affected by the foregoing changes as subtitutes for and excluding all existing articles referring to the same.

A striking development which has been the ambition of American business men for a number of years has come in the shipping situation this year. During the month of January, according to the monthly financial and trade report of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, American vessels carried the greater percentage of exports from the

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

United States, an occurrence which has not happened for years. American tonnage for foreign trade has increased from 1,076,000 gross tons in 1914 to 9,300,000 in March 1920.

A new system of rendering and publishing trade statistics which are compiled and issued by the Maritime Customs Service has been inaugurated, beginning with the trade returns for the March quarter, 1920, according to an announcement made from the Inspectorate General of Customs, Shanghai, this week. Quarterly reports of the ports of China, which has been published in one volume, will now be issued from each port separately in pamphlet form. Part II, the volume in which the annual statistics of each port are given, will be eliminated, and the analysis of trade, which was formally Part III of the annual report, will become Part II.

The Orient Mines Corporation, of which Mr. Finch of New York has been manager in China for several years, has recently undertaken an important mining enterprise in Yunnan Province and in Burma. Yunnan Province is said to be richer in minerals than any other section of China, the chief products being tin, antimony, coal, alum, arsenic, copper, gold, iron, mercury, silver, spelter, and tungsten. Tin has always occupied the leading role, although it is said that this province in the past has supplied most of the copper used in China for coinage purposes. Communication to the mineral districts is by way of the French narrow-gauge railway from Haiphong to Yunnanfu and by way of the Irrawaddy and Salvin Rivers of Upper Burma.

In order to prevent the exportation of goods of an inferior quality from Japan and to raise the standard of manufactured articles in that country, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Japanese government has issued ordinances and orders prohibiting the export of the following goods which have not been subjected to government inspection, so as to maintain their quality and prevent inferior substitution: matches, glass ware, enamelled ware, braids, hosieries and knitted goods, brushes, celluloid ware, pencils, and cotton textiles. Japanese goods have suffered recently in various parts of the world because of their inferior qualities and it is undoubtedly in an attempt to rectify this propaganda which has had its effect in the export trade of the country that these regulations have been made effective. Exported goods will bear a blue stamp certifying the inspection. In addition, certain standards have been set for all manufactured articles included in the classifications for export.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.— During the past week the cotton market has been uneventful but with a rather firm undertone in a general way and with a gradual stiffening of the quotations an advance of some five mace from the low level has been attained.

Mills continue to purchase certain grades of the raw staple in fair quantities and the preference for stipulated staples has been responsible for the general tone both for spot and future. Other qualities are, however, more or less neglected and so long as available stocks are a drug on the market, these unpopular grades will be a deterrent factor from a bullish standpoint.

On the whole we continue to see little or no inducement to take the "Bull" side of the market but no precipitate decline is likely to occur until the crop is well under way. While the technical position of the market may offer opportunities for occasional scalping operations. the progress of the crop will continue to be the chief basis for important price changes.

Extracts of Correspondence

Kiangsu Province May 24.—Planting progresses favorably, although the weather for the past few days has been cold and rainy. A large proportion of the crop is above ground and the stands are good.

Chekiang Province May 23.—The weather has been generally favorable to crop preparations. Planting well under way.

Yangtsze Valley, May 22.—We have had ideal weather for planting and seasonable rains for germination of the seeds.

Shensi & Shansi Provinces, May 22.—Weather conditions in these territories up to this time could hardly have been more favorable.

Shantung Province, May 21.—In this section the crop is pretty well planted, a little already up. We had fine rains and with the present ideal weather, we should get a good stand.

Chihli Province, May 24.—The long looked for rain has at last made its appearance. The downpour lasted for three hours and has temporarily relieved

conditions. It has to be borne in mind that there is very little moisture deep in the ground and the crop will need good showers at regular intervals.

Yarn.—The improvement in the Japanese situation has continued and apart from fluctuations from day to day, as is only to be expected in times like these, we are glad to say that quotations in the forward position have appreciated as compared with prices a week ago :—

Sampin :—	closing. 21/5/20.	closing. 26/5/20.	closing. 27/5/20.
May	372.20	370.00	373.50
June	375.20	383.90	378.40
July	378.40	385.00	382.90
August	386.10	390.80	388.80
September	389.90	395.00	390.40
October	387.90	393.80	389.80

Information is also to hand that the principal yarn and cloth dealers in Japan are making arrangements to take over the stocks of the small holders but at what price we have not yet heard, we gather, however, at not too great a sacrifice, as there would appear to be considerably more genuine co-operation between bulls and bears, all and sundry being anxious to put their house in order.

The Government Banks have come forward in a most laudable manner in the endeavour to instil some measure of confidence, among trades, in consequence of which the economic situation has improved.

Our local market is quiet, for at this time of the year workers are in the midst of planting rice and cotton but a healthy sign is the report that deliveries of locally manufactured piece goods are brisk.

Liverpool, May 21, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....74.50 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....13.25 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.14 ,,
,, ,, ,, July .....24.30 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....23.47 ,,

Market :—*Weak.*

New York, May 27, 1920.

New York Market :—

July.....38.18 Cents
October .....35.45 ,,
December .....34.45 ,,
Spot.....40.00 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, May 25, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach..... Rps. 407 per Khandy

Market :—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 32.50
Tungchow Spot..... ,, 33.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 31.25
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.50
,, M-Ginned, May/June... ,, 28.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Monthly Timber Market Report

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

On account of difficulties incident upon the unsettled condition of exchange, there is a strong upwards tendency in the Lumber Market and prices have risen all round. Effective June 1, revised figures as per attached list will be in force.

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Siaufu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record): $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

Unless exchange rates strengthen in the near future, further increases are fore shadowed, as, in some cases, the present prices of Lumber are below the cost of replacement.

Nominal Quotations Given Hereunder Are Subject to Fluctuation Without Notice. Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on June 1, 1920.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B. M. ex Yard, Shanghai.
Oregon Pine, basis rate	Shanghai Tls. 70.00
Lauan (Philippine) 4" plank	55.00
6" ,,	60.00
8" ,,	65.00
10" ,,	70.00
12" ,,	75.00
14" ,,	80.00
16" ,,	85.00
18" ,,	90.00
Lumbayao Planks—nominal average	100.00
Lauan (Philippine) Logs (Sawn)	70.00
Apitong (Philippine) Logs (Sawn)	75.00
Teak (Siam) "Golden" Teak in Planks (up to 6" wide)	240.00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 per every additional 2" in width. An extra charge of Tls. 5.00 will be made on orders calling for only one length.	
Teak (Siam) in sawn squares	185 00
Sawn Oak (European an grade) up to 4" wide	125.00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	
Sawn Siberian Mahogany (Europe an grade) up to 4" wide	125.00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width.	
Hewn Logs:	
Japan Pine	Nominal
White Ash (Sen)	70.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70.00
Katsura	70.00
Oak	75.00
Laths:	
1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9.00 per 1,000 pcs.	

T. & G. Flooring:	*No. 1* Shanghai Tls.	*No. 2*
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	93.00	78.00
,, 1" x 6"	95.00	79.00
,, 1¼" x 4"	97.00	82.00
,, 1¼" x 6"	99.00	82.00
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2", 3", 4", 6",	130.00	100.00
Siberian Mahogany 1" & 1¼" x 2", 3", 4", 6"	130.00	
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	110.00	Nominal
Siberian Mahogany ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	110.00	
Apitong ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	110.00	,,
Teak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	150.00	,,
Parquetry Strips: 12" to 36" random		
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2" 3" & 4"	100.00	,,
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	80.00	,,

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures: Influential Chinese filature owners have carried on an extensive press campaign to convince natives of the absurdity of expecting the continuance of high prices. It is true that over 10 percent of the total production of 35,000 bales have been sold at high prices but the serious decline of the Japanese market and the high silver exchange necessitates a considerable reduction in order to meet competition. The natives have also been informed of the restrictions on silk shipments to Italy and the general slackness of demand from America. Cocoon merchants have, as usual, agreed not to exceed a certain price, and it remains to be seen if other interests are strong enough to keep prices up.

The average of reports from all provinces continue favorable and a good crop is expected.

China Steam Filature Grand Extra Chops... Tls. 1200
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 1050
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 1000

Tussah: Inactive and slightly easier. Last business done at.

Tussah Best..... Tls. 435
Market Chops ..... ,, 415

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, June 2nd, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver since our last circular shows a drop of 1⅞d. and 2d for "Spot" and "Forward" respectively. The latest quotation being 57⅝d. ready and forward. This brings the London price to about the equivalent of G. $1 per oz. pure in New York. The cross-rate between New York and London has risen 11 points to 3.93 during the week on the news of further shipments of Gold from London to America, which it is reported will aggregate G. $200,000,000.

Our rate for T/T on London followed the drop in silver and is quoted 5/8d. a drop of 4d. during the week. With the exception of one or two important lines Exports generally remain very dull. The Gold dealers have endeavoured to support the market with resales of T/T on London but appear to have only been able to make a temporary steadiness which exists at the close.

Stocks of Sycee and Bar Silver:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 38,954,000 a decline of Tls. 1,676,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 22,710,000 ,, ,, $ 3,440,000
United States Dollars ..... $ 1,000,000 ,, ,, $ 277,000

Estimated total in Taels 56,500,000—a decline of Tls. 4,500,000.

	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday May 27	Friday May 28	Sat. May 29	Monday May 31	Tuesday June 1	Wed. June 2
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/6.739	6/0 5/10	5/10 5/9	5/9 5/8	5/8	5/8	5/8
D/Dfts. ,,	—	6/0¼ 5/10¼	5/10¼ 5/9¼	5/9¼ 5/8¼	5/8¼	5/8¼	5/8¼
4m/s ,,	—	6/0½ 5/10½	5/10½ 5/9½	5/9½ 5/8½	5/8½	5/8½	5/8½
T/T India	282.609	285 277	277 273	268 264	264	267	267
T/T France	2,082.826	1530 1460	1460 1435	1440 1415	1415	1415	1415
T/T N. Y.	129.022	115 112	112 111½	111 111	110½	110	110
T/T H'kong	71.446	71½ 71½	71½ 71½	71½ 71½	71½	71½	71½
T/T Japan	36.761	44¼ 45½	45¾ 46½	46½ 47	47	47	74
T/T Batavia	333.239	303 294½	294½ 290	290 286	286	289	289
T/T Straits	35.223	38½ 39½	39½ 40¼	40¼ 40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	6/11.239	6/4½ 6/2⅔	6/2½ 6/1½	6/1½ 6/0½	6/0½	6/0½	6/0⅝
6m/s ,, ,,	7/0.489	6/5⅝ 6/3¾	6/3⅝ 6/2¾	6/2¾ 6/1⅝	6/1⅝	6/1⅝	6/1⅝
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/4¾ 6/2¾	6/2¾ 6/1¾	6/1¾ 6/0¾	6/0¾	6/0¾	6/0¾
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	2254.000	1680 1610	1610 1585	1590 1565	1565	1565	1565
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	139.043	125 122	122 121½	121 121	120½	120	120
4m/s ,, Docs	—	125¾ 122¾	122¾ 122¼	121¾ 121⅝	121¼	120¾	120¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	May 27	May 28	May 29	May 31	June 1	Jnue 2
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	59⅞	59⅜	59⅛	57½	57⅝	57⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 215⁶⁰	Tls. 217⁰⁰	Tls. 215⁵⁰	Tls. 214⁸⁰	Tls. 215⁰⁰	Tls. 213⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	73.10	73.	73.025	72.8625	72.775	72.8375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	4%	4½%	3%	4½%	3½%	3⅝%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 50
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T —
London open Market rate		New York on London	T/T 3.93
of Discount	3 m/s. 5⅞%	Bombay on London	T/T 2/1⅛
,, ,,	4 m/s. 5⅝%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/1⅛
,, ,,	6 m/s. 5⅜%	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7⅝

New Books and Publications

A Year of Good Thoughts

Through the Sunlit Year, a Book of Suggestive Thoughts for each Day through the Year from the Writings of Ralph Waldo Trine. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company: 1919. Shanghai, Chinese-American Publishing Company.

To those of Mr. Trine's admirers who would like to begin each day with a meditation, the subject of which has been chosen by Mr. Trine himself, this book will be most acceptable. It is a selection by the author of choice bits and inspiring paragraphs from *The Winning of the Best*, *In Tune with the Infinite*, *The Higher Powers of Mind and Spirit*, *On the Open Road*, etc. This new book is bound, therefore, to strike a note of optimism for the daily reader. As Mr. Trine himself says, "The better we understand life, the more we come to realize that happiness is a duty."

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. N. Mallouk, New York; E. L. Sheldon, New York; F. M. Buson. New York; R. J. Magill, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Delly, Peking; M. A. Hsin, Peking; A. Cabin, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Spencer; Mrs. P. Smith; W. T. B. Terry, Canton; J. H. Moore, Hongkong; Col. and Mrs. R. Miller; Nr. and Mrs. R. E. Shaw, Tsingtao; Miss L. H. Hazetline; Dr. L. F. Torrance; Mrs. M. Marshall, Hankow; F. B. Lynch; C. G. Hachy; R. W. Conant; Dr. H. H. Powers, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Reis; R. Jaminet, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Foster, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Whitney, San Francisco; M. Parkinson; D. H. Cameron, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Clark, St. Louis; J. L. Tullock; Miss L. Wittenbug; Mrs. Spencer, Los Angeles; Miss R. Spencer; Miss E. Cooper, Orange; O. Myrick; Capt. R. S. M. Consin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Johnson, New York; Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Wright, Manila; R. J. Harrison, Manila; Miss E. J. Beeiha, Vancouver; V. A. Dosge; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Rangoon; J. de Graeff, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Walldin; Lt. and Mrs. Macanlay; J. Rice, Australia; Mrs. W. T. Abbott, California; Miss B. Abbott; O. Ochs, New York; L. C. Oman, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McWheiler, Seattle; Mrs. M. E. Wortman, Porland; Miss G. Ray, Boston; Mrs. L. H. Plimpton, Norwood; M. H. Buddy; M. G. Chase; Miss J. Patchell; Miss P. Patchell; Miss V. Percy; Miss K. Lymon; Miss M. Lymon; Mrs. H. H. Powers; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Plenty; Miss G. H. Leathslein, Chicago; L. Thornbrough.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. McConagby, Chinwangtao; W. O. Leitch, Chinwangtao; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Heukel, H. G. Pope, Local; Dr. Arthur F. Torrance, Vladivostok; F. O. Wolf, Tsinanfu; S. A. Fryer, Tsinanfu; Mrs. Meriot and children, Tientsin; C. H. Karkley, Peking; L. M. Kimberlin, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Lourence, Hongkong; Miss Lourence, Hongkong; Henry Jory, Japan; L. Allison, Japan; L. Allison, Manila; J. C. Ely, Yokohama; M. L. Iger, New York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Debriel, Tientsin; Miss B. B. McCarthy; Mrs. S. F. Bryant and child; F. C. D. Atkin, Honkong; M. Wittenson, Local; Mr. and Mrs. J. McArthur, London; Wm. C. Jackson, Hongkong; R. B. Kelly, Hongkong; J. Brennand, Hongkong; Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Harris, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Tonkonogoff, Tientsin; R. M. Flyrin, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Trontneff, Tientsin.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, Bernyece H. Smith.

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai.
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucker.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings.

Hearings:

May 28, 1920; Cause No. 1013; U. S. vs. Gesper, District Attorney for prosecution; R. S. Haskell, Esq., for defense; plea of guilty.

" 28, " Cause No. 997; Jacques Klass v. Isabelle Klass; Mr. Rose for plaintiff, Mr. Heen for defendant; on motion for assignment for trial; defendant allowed until June 7 to answer.

" 28, " Cause No. 1008; Isabelle Klass v. Jacques Klass; on motion for return of property; Mr. Rose for the motion; Mr. Heen contra; by agreement property in dispute allowed to remain in custody of United States Marshal for China.

" 31, " Cause No. 992; Hammond v. Thomas W. Simmons & Co; view of premises.

June 1, 1920; Cause No. 1016; U. S. v. Smith; testimony of witnesses Hung Ping, Duffy, Hung Shing, Likum and Yen Ze Chon, heard in behalf of prosecution; accused and witnesses Cunningham and Davis examined for the defense; causes argued and submitted; District Attorney for prosecution F. W. Hadley Esq., *contra.*

" 3; " Cause No. 996; H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., v. Jones; on motion for leave to prosecute appeal *in forma pauperis;* Mr. Bryan for the motion, Mr. Rose, *contra.*

" 3, " Cause No. 798 Steele v. American Trading Co.; on motion to settle bill of exceptions and to extend time for appeal; Mr. Bryan for the motion, Mr. Fessenden, *contra.*

June 4, 1920; Cause No. 989, Raab v. Barque "Chin Pu;" on claim for wages; testimony taken of witnesses D'Oliveyra ann Everett; Mr. Allan for libellant.

Judgments and Orders:

May 28, 1920; Cause No. 989; Captain Axel Raab v. American Barque Chin Pu; order; commission to take deposition.

" 28, " Cause No. 1013; United States v. Gesper; sentence.

" 28, " Cause No. 1012; U. S. v. A. Sanianego; sentence.

June 1, 1920; Cause No. 1017; Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Co.; restraining order.

" 2, " Cause No 842; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased; order for distribution.

" 3, " Cause No. 1015; U. S. v. Smith; sentence.

" 3, " Cause No. 1016; U. S. v. Smith; sentence.

" 3, " Cause No. 736; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased; order for distribution.

Assignments for Hearing

June 7, 1920, 9.30 A. M., Cause No. 997 Klass vs. Klass.

" 7, " " " Cause No. 1008, Klass vs. Klass.

Miscellaneous Filings

May 28, 1920; Cause No. 1014; Central Trading Co., v. Khan Samuels; petition; summons.

" 28, " Cause No. 736; In re Estate of Alberta C. K. Fitch, deceased; petition.

" 29, " Cause No. 987; In re Last Will and Testament of John Hugh McMillan, deceased; bond.

" 31, " Cause No. 133; In re Last Will and Testament of Mary A. Talmadge, deceased; petition.

" 31, " Cause No. 1016; U. S. v. Herman G. Smith; subpoenas issued.

" 31, " Cause No. 833; In re Estate of Stanley Browning Collins; deceased; petition; final report;

" 31, " Cause No. 995; Yu Yar Chuan v. Shippers Commercial Corporation; motion to make petition more definite.

" 31, " Cause No. 1000; Hsieh Po-Hsiang v. Sippers Commercial Corporation; demurrer.

" 31, " Cause No. 1009; Chin Hsing Hsan v. Shippers Commercial Corporation; demurrer.

" 31, " Cause No. 1015; U. S. v. Herman G. Smith; information.

" 31, " Cause No. 1016; U. S. v. Herman G. Smith; information.

June 1, 1920; Cause No. 1001; Lung Chu v. Sino American Trading Co.; answer.

" 1, " Cause No. 798; A. S. Steele v. American Trading Co.: motion to settle bill of exceptions; petition for writ of error.

" 3, " Canse No. 997; Jacques Klass v. Isabelle Klass; notice of motion.

" 1, " Civil No. 157; In re General assignment of A. S. Fobes to Stirling Fessenden for the benefit of creditors; auditor's report.

" 1, " Cause No. 1017; Isadore Brimberg v. Gromov Heirs and International Banking Corporation, Harbin; petition for injunction; affidavit in support of petition.

" 2, " Ellis Ezra v. F. W. Sutterle; answer to amended detition.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC., PLAINTIFF, v. CHARLES B. JONES, DEFENDANT

(Cause No. 996; filed May 26, 1920.)

SYLLABUS

1. **Contracts:** *Fraud*, in making, defined.

2.—:—: *Rescission* of a contract on the ground of fraud requires that all the elements thereof be proven.

3.—:—:—: A showing which fails to establish that the applicant relied on the alleged misrepresentation *to his damage*, is insufficient.

4.—: *Injunction:* A clause in a contract of employment, forbidding the employe to engage, within two years from its termination, in the service of a competiter at a point where the employer has a branch in China, is reasonable and enforcible by injunction.

5. **Pleading:** *Amendments* after trial are allowed, as a rule, only when they do not substantially change the cause of action or defence.

Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose, by Mr. Rose, for plaintiff.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J:

In February last at San Francisco the parties to this cause entered into a written contract whereby defendant engaged to serve plaintiff (which is a corporation engaged in the sale and hiring of automobiles),

> "in the capacity of shop foreman in the Company's shops at Shanghai, China, or at any other places in China at which the said company has or may have branches or in any other capacity at the places as aforesaid as the company in its discretion may from time to time decide, for the period of three years beginning on the tenth day of February, 1920".

The contract fixes the salary at $350.00 per month, which, however. "may be increased from time to time in the discretion of the company", provides for free "medical attention" during the period of actual service and that

> "if the said employee shall satisfactorily serve the company * * * and upon expiration of said period desires to return to the United States, the company shall furnish the employee with first class passage from Shanghai to San Francisco and will also refund to said employee such amount as shall have been paid by said employee for the passage of his wife from San Francisco to Shanghai."

Defendant undertakes on his part that he

> "will not take employment with any firm, person or corporation, competing with the said company in any manner at Shanghai, China, or in any other place in China where the said company has or may have a branch of its business within two years from the expiration, or other or sooner determination, of this agreement.

It is not claimed that plaintiff has failed to observe any of these provisions. Altho not expressly required thereby, plaintiff, it is admitted, furnished both defendant and his wife with first class passage from San Francisco to Shanghai and also with additional money for expenses on the journey which was completed by arrival here about March, 10. On April 15, it is further admitted, defendant was voluntarily promised an increase of $25.00 per month and on April 24 he was called, in company with plaintiff's manager, to the office of the President, Mr. Seitz, who testifies that he had heard of defendant seeking other employment and inquired if it were true but that defendant denied it. In his testimony, however, defendant admits that he had sought other employment and was then negotiating with Dodge & Seymour for a position at a salary of $625.00 per month. On April 26 he mailed a letter of resignation and two days later sent another (Ex. A) asking for "a letter confirming cancellation of my contract." To this plaintiff replied on May 3, declining to waive its rights thereunder or to accept his resignation and on the same day defendant left its employ.

This action to enforce the contract was commenced on May 10, 1920 the petition setting out the contract and alleging its wrongful breach. Defendant answered admitting practically all the averments of the petition except that the breach was wrongful but asking that the contract "be set aside and declared null, void and of no effect," on the ground that

> "at the signing thereof the plaintiff, thru its duly authorized agent and attorney, H. S. Hongisberg, with full knowledge of the manner of and style in which the said defendant had previously lived at San Francisco, California, falsely and fraudulently represented to said defendant that a married couple could live in Shanghai and China in the same manner and style as he, the said defendant, and his wife to be had been living in San Francisco, California for the sum of $160.00 per month."

Plaintiff's manager admits that he

> "told Mr. Jones that it would cost him around $160.00 a month to live in Shanghai * * as a married man."

He denies, however, any knowledge as to defendant's "manner and style of living in San Francisco" and explains that he (the manager) referred to board and lodging only—not at a hotel nor in the form of housekeeping but at one of the cheaper boarding houses patronized by mechanics. He based the statement, he says, upon the experience of his own employees who were paying that amount for board and lodging when he left Shanghai in the previous October. One of these (Watson) testifies that up to December last he was paying $150.00 per month for himself and wife, that he knew of another married mechanic who was paying the same and that since then he has been paying $165.00. Mr. Seitz, the President of the Company, corroborates the estimate and while defendant states that Watson recently told him he was paying $185.00 per month, no foundation was laid for impeachment during the examination of Watson while the assailed statement of plaintiff's manager relates to an earlier period.

But the question which we have here to determine is not merely whether that statement was true. For, in order to justify the rescission of this contract, defendant must prove not only that it was untrue but also, that it was, as alleged, *fraudulent*. As declared in the books,

> "The general rule is that to constitute actionable fraud it must appear: (1) That defendant made a material representation; (2) that it was false; (3) that when he made it he knew that it was false, or made it recklessly, without any knowledge of its truth and as a positive assertion; (4) that he made it with the intention that it should be acted upon by plaintiff; (5) that plaintiff acted in reliance upon it; and (6) that he thereby suffered injury."[1]

All of these elements then must be established by the party who alleges fraud—which is never presumed. Without dwelling further upon the other elements above set forth let us inquire whether defendant has met the burden of proving numbers 5 and 6. In other words has he established, by a preponderance of the evidence, that he "acted in reliance upon" the representation complained of and "that he thereby suffered injury"? For without such a showing it would not avail him to establish the other elements.

Defendant states that he understood plaintiff's manager to mean that his entire necessary expenses in Shanghai would not exceed $150.00 to $160.00 per month and that it was because he so believed that he accepted the employment and came to China. But he admits that he did not question the manager as to what the latter meant by the phrase "living expenses" and other portions of his testimony show that he could not reasonably have given the phrase as wide a scope as he claims; for he says

> "on the day after I signed the contract he stated that he would give me $50.00 more on the month, that *he did not think I could get by on $300.00.*"

But if defendant had signed on the understanding that *all* his necessary expenses would fall within $150.00 to $160.00 per month why did he not then and there charge misrepresentation and refuse to go to China upon learning that, in the manager's opinion, he "could not get by on $300." For the phrase "get by" is hardly less definite in popular parlance than "living expenses." Again a broad interpretation of the latter phrase might include "medical attention" but defendant could hardly have relied upon such an understanding for that item is expressly provided for in the contract.

Moreover not only did defendant fail to interrogate the manager as to what he meant by "living expenses" but he made no inquiries elsewhere altho he already knew in San Francisco Mr. Neilson from Shanghai at whose mother's boarding house he subsequently lived. He states that from March 10 to April 1 he paid $175.00 for board but he does not claim to have charged plaintiff's

[1] Cyc. XX, 13. Cf. Anson, Contracts (Huffcut's Ed.) 205.

manager with having defrauded him because of the statement complained of. He also claims to have spent $400.00 during April but in his second letter of resignation, written almost at the end of the month, he says nothing about having been defrauded or considering the contract in any way affected by said statement. On the contrary he treats the contract as fully in force and offers "to refund all expenses * * * paid by you" in order to secure its cancellation. His interview with Mr. Seitz, on April 24, would seem to have afforded him an opportunity for placing before the proper company official the now alleged misrepresentation had he relied on it then but Mr. Seitz testifies that he did not and defendant does not claim that he did. The manager testifies that defendant never mentioned the higher cost of living as a ground for leaving plaintiff's employment and defendant admits that when he did leave on May 3 he gave as his sole reason that his services were not considered satisfactory. It is not indeed until his letter of May 7, written after he had left and repudiated the contract, that we find any claim of misrepresentation. If defendant had relied thereon, to the extent that he now claims, it would naturally have figured in the controvercy from the beginning; whereas it does not appear to have been mentioned until defendant found a chance to earn more with Dodge & Seymour.

Finally it is to be noted that the contract does not call for defendant's employment at Shanghai alone but "at any other places in China at which the said Company has or may have branches." The testimony is undisputed that plaintiff had and has under contemplation the opening of a branch at Peking to which defendant was to be sent, and the cost of living at Shanghai could hardly have been the sole, or even the controlling, consideration in accepting employment. The burden is on defendant to prove clearly his reliance on the representation complained of and his mere *statement* that he relied thereon will hardly suffice if his conduct is inconsistent with such reliance.

Again, does defendant show that he was damaged by the representation? Had he been induced to give up a position to come to Shanghai on a *salary* of $160.00 per month, under the assurance that it would cover all expenses, a very different situation would have been presented; but defendant does not claim that any feature of the *contract* was misrepresented. On the contrary his compensation, which was originally fixed at $300.00 a month, was voluntarily increased to $350.00 and later to $375.00, whereas in San Francisco he was receiving, according to his own statement, $50.00 per week with certain perquisites which at best would amount to $100.00, or more, less than the contracted salary in Shanghai; while according to the witness Rick who knew defendant in San Francisco, "a flat salary of $50.00 a week," was the most he received. Defendant claims, indeed, that he was able to save some money in San Francisco but that was before his marriage which event necessarily changed the whole situation.

We are not convinced that a salary of $225.00, $250.00 or even $275.00 per month in San Francisco was better than one of $375.00 in China with free "medical attention" and travelling expenses. And unless we could so find we could not determine that plaintiff has yet incurred damages by entering into this contract. And as was said by Federal Judge Severens, of the Eastern Michigan District,

> "If none (damages) ever result there is no injury and of course no action in any form can be maintained." [2]

2. In re Pennewell 119 Fed. 139,143. See also Kimmans v. Chandler, 13 Iowa 327; Freeman v. Venner 120 Mass. 424.

A contract is not a mere "scrap of paper." It is a solemn and binding obligation and ought to be treated as sacred—not only by the parties thereto but by the Courts and all others who have occasion to deal with it. Far better is it that individuals occasionally incur inconvenience or even damage than that the inviolability of contracts, upon which rests the security of the business world, should be impaired.

There are, indeed, certain recognized grounds upon which a contract once entered into may be set aside but these are safeguarded and restricted and may be invoked only by those who are prepared to meet the conditions which the law imposes. If, as here, the application for relief is based on the sole ground that a certain representation was fraudulent, the applicant must show by a preponderance of the evidence that all the elements of legal fraud are present. We are unable to find that defendant has done so and it is unnecessary to consider the further question whether he has established any.

After the close of the trial, and, indeed, after the arguments of counsel, defendant asked leave to file an amended answer and counterclaim setting up that the contract "was entered into by the defendant on account of a mutual mistake made by the parties." But such an amendment would "substantially change the cause of action" set up in defendant's counterclaim and does not therefore come within the statute [3] providing for amendments. Moreover to allow such an amendment now would mean a retrial of the case when the facts must have been quite as well known to plaintiff at the beginning of the recent trial as they are now.

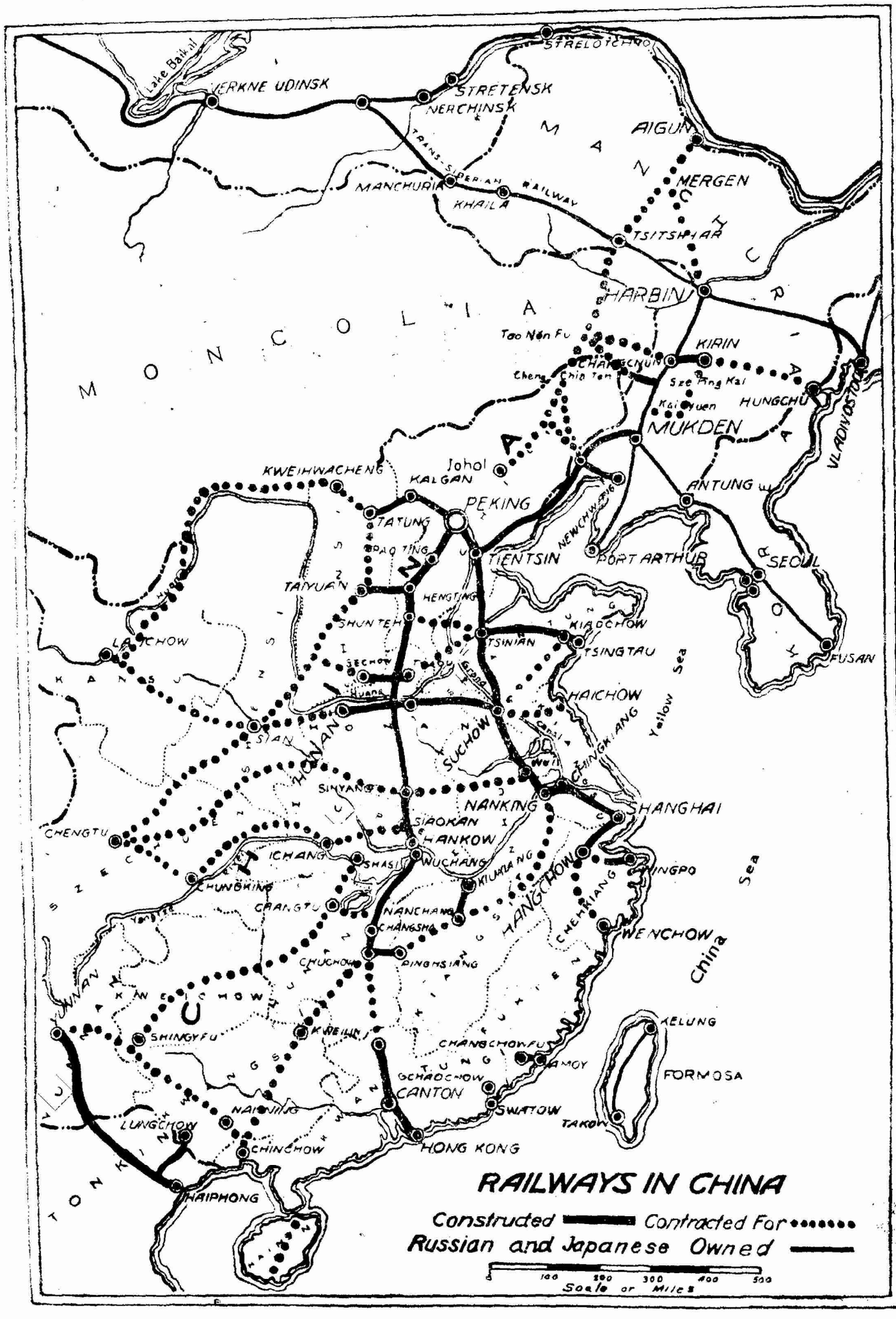
But the supplemental petition, which plaintiff tendered does not so change the cause of action, requires no further evidence, and has met no objection from defendant who has now had notice of it for some time. It amounts to nothing more, indeed, than the amplification of the prayer from a general to a specific one asking for an injunction, on the facts admitted, to prevent defendant's contemplated breach of paragraph 6 of the contract. That paragraph is explicit and enforcible within the doctrine already laid down [4] by this Court, being limited in time if not in place. In view of defendant's own testimony that, in spite of it, he has sought similar employment elsewhere in Shanghai we think that defendant is entitled to such relief.

It appears from the evidence that plaintiff's advances to defendant, and other expenses incurred in his behalf, amount to about One Thousand Dollars. There are other possible items of damage such as delay in opening a branch at Peking, where it was intended to send defendant, and the showing that plaintiff has been left shorthanded by defendant's departure, while it will be several months before a substitute can be found, But we think the sum named is all that the evidence will fairly support.

Defendant's motion for leave to amend is overruled, the supplemental petition is permitted to be filed. and it is accordingly considered and adjudged that the defendant take nothing by his counter-claim; that plaintiff recover from defendant the sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1000.00) U. S. currency together with his costs; and that defendant be enjoined from taking employment within two years "with any firm, person or corporation competing with the said plaintiff company in any manner at Shanghai, or in any place in China where the said company has or may have a branch of its business".

3. Act of Congress of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Sess. I, Ch. 786, Sec. 92.

4. John Layton Company v. Blomberg, U. S. Court for China. Millard's Review V, 82, 241.


STRELOTCHNO
Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
Too Nen Fu
KIRIN
CHANGCHUN
Cheng Chia Tun
Sze Ping Kai
Kai Yuen
HUNGCHU
MUKDEN
VLADIVOSTOK
KWEIHWACHENG
Johol
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
PAO TING
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
HENGTING
SHUN TEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINIAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SIAN
HONAN
SUCHOW
HAICHOW
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
KIUKIANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
CHANGSHA
HANGCHOW
CHEMKIANG
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEILIN
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CHAOCHOW
CANTON
NAMNING
SWATOW
TAKOW
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
TONKIN
HAIPHONG
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

13-057

"AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION"

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.

INTERNATIONAL FUR EXCHANGE (Incorporated)

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

OUR NEXT SALE

Begins October 4th and
Days Following

FORWARD SHIPMENTS AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE

Market information furnished to our regular shippers by cable and information regarding our selling conditions furnished by request.

HEAD OFFICE:

FUNSTEN BROS & CO.

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

Cable address: FUNSTEN,—St. LOUIS

NEW YORK OFFICE:
GEO. B. HERZIG CO., INC.,
41 WEST 29th STREET
NEW YORK.
Cable address:
FUNSTEN—NEW YORK.

VLADIVOSTOK OFFICE:
LOUIS & SCHUEDDIG, AGENTS
FOR CHINA, JAPAN, SIBERIA.
21, Aleutskaya, VLADIVOSTOK.
Cable address:
FUNSTEN—VLADIVOSTOK.

13-058

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St, John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Notes on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance

References: Pp. 629-30,632-34,-668,669.

Question: 1. Why was American opinion formerly favorable to Japan? 2. What changes have come about in China, Korea, Japan, and Europe since 1911? 3. How do these affect the Alliance? 4. Name and define the "doctrine which is commonly associated with the name of John Hay." 5. What effect has American-Japanese intervention in Siberia had on American opinion of Japanese policies? 6. What are the two events "concerning which the American government has done more than maintain silence"? 7. How has American opinion expressed itself regarding Shantung? 8. What are Prof. Remer's conclusions? 9. What are the arguments adduced by the *London and China Express*? *The Shih Pao*?

Topic 2: China and Western Education

References: Pp. 638,640,642,645-648.

Question: 1. Who is Dr. Sze, and when and where did he deliver this speech? 2. Name and tell something of the work of five of the Western Sinologues mentioned. 3. Who were Sir Rutherford Alcock and Sir Harry Parkes? 4. What instances are given of the extreme age of China's scholarly production? 5. How long have the Roman Catholic priests acted as teachers of the Chinese? 6. How long have Protestant missionaries so acted? 7. When did the first Chinese students go to America? 8. Who were responsible for this? results? 9. What relation had John Hay to American education of Chinese? (Also refer to Topic 1) 10. Name some reforms advocated and some accomplished by "returned students". 11. How many Chinese students are now in America? 12. What proportion are being privately educated, and what proportion have gov't funds to aid them?

Topic 3: Arrival of new American Minister

References: Pp. 660-62,667-68.

Questions: 1. What qualifications has Mr. Crane for his position? (pp. 667-68) 2. What methods were chosen by the Chinese to welcome Mr. Crane? 3. What does Mr. Crane suggest as to the future of China? 4. On what does this depend? 5. What were Pres. Barrows' remarks concerning the policy of world powers to China?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The 'Rebel' Southern Navy

References: Pp. 627-28.

Question: 1. Who commands the South China Navy? 2. Why are negotiations now going on for its return to the North? 3. Is the Chinese Navy of domestic, or of international importance? Why? 4. What obstacles are there in the way of agreement between the Southern Navy and the Northern government?

Topic 2. Japanese Opium in Shantung

References: Pp. 663-64.

Questions: 1. Under what guise is opium introduced into Shantung? 2. Why is there any attempt to hide the traffic? 3. Who is the Chinese who manages the opium trade in the leased territory? 4. Write a composition on this gentleman and the Opium trade basing your remarks on the facts here cited. 5. Is the Opium restricted to Shantung? Give examples. 6. Why should Opium traders and consumers be protected?

Topic 3: China and the Tourist Traffic

References: Pp. 625-27.

Questions; 1. Compare China and Japan as to handling of the tourist. 2. Of what value are tourists to China? 3. What suggestion are make as to reforming this business?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Cotton Yarn in North China

References: Pp. 634-38.

Questions: 1. What was the price of yarn per bale in *Yen* at the end of the year 1919? 2. What was the price of yarn per bale in Tientsin during the middle of May, 1920? 3. According to these figures, was the yarn cheaper in May 1920? 4. If yarn is becoming cheaper why should this cause a great loss to the yarn merchants? 5. How many taels were required to buy 100 *Yen* at the beginning of March? 6. How many taels were required to buy 100 *Yen* at about the middle of May? 7. According to these figures were *Yen* cheaper or dearer in May than in March? 8. Why does this make a difference to the yarn merchants? 9. We are told that the merchants have lost how much money? 10. Does this mean that they have already paid it out? 11. What plan was used twelve years ago to meet a similar situation? 12. What reason is given for the large orders placed for cotton yarn for this year? 13. What reasons are given for the falling off of the demand? 14. Do you think that speculation is of any use to the business men, to society in general? (Read what any text-book in Economics says about speculation.)

Topic 2. Engineering Conference at Peking

Reference: Pp. 670-1.

Questions: 1. What was the purpose of the engineering conference that met in Peking on May 17? 2. When was the first conference held? 3. Why is it important that railway construction should be standardized?

Topic 3. Chinese Enamels.

References: Pp. 664-666.

Questions: 1. What are the three kinds of enamels enumerated? 2. Do you know the Chinese names for these three kinds? 3. Where are enamels supposed to have originated? 4. What is the meaning of the word "cloisonne"? 5. Have you ever seen enamels being made? 6. If you can find a place where enamels are made see whether the method is that described here? 6. What places in China are famous for the production of enamel ware?

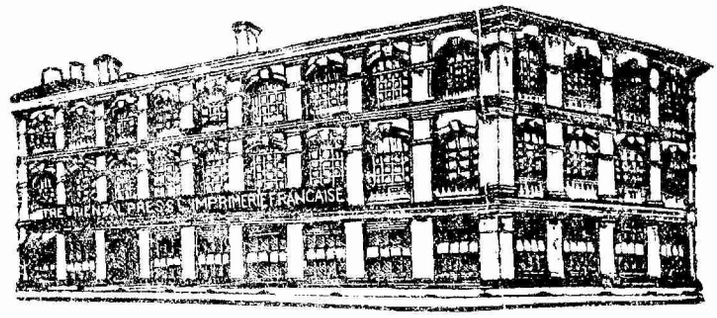
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to Produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Orien tal Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

We import Paper and Solicit offers from Mills and Paper Merchants

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from March 1 to March 10, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year		Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1				Traffic train miles run			
					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
								Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-H-Suiyuan	323265	546675	3789	873729	92200	.....	6649307	893091	.....	13.43	1096603	99435	.....	9.07
Peking-Mukden	373338	312558	606	686502	150491	.....	4422599	651770	.....	14.74	742179	16273	.....	2.19
Tientsin-Pukow	305368	222314	8657	536339	64184	.....	3378496	9727	.....	.29	632418	.....	.....	.....
Shanghai-Nanking	118546	56043	3197	177786	27550	.....	1260879	124381	.....	9.87	324746	.....	2116	-.65
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	57960	20369	926	79255	9970	.....	528475	36101	.....	6.83	169381	38306	.....	22.62
Cheng-Tai	25879	115712	126	141717	53655	.....	979648	319376	.....	32.60	171389	20127	.....	11.75
Canton-Kowloon	23652	2576	700	26928	1343	.....	227324	2948	.....	1.29	58741	1240	.....	2.11
Kirin-Changchun	25354	36818	663	62835	17012	.....	512586	217719	.....	42.48	88027	8060	.....	9.15
Taokow-Chinghua	8321	22652	345	31318	1993	.....	263725	.....	6187	-3.04	49338	441	.....	.89
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3705	13964	.....	17669	1484	.....	122247	26140	.....	21.39	38400	600	.....	1.56
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	543	48	15	606	.....	293	3777	.....	2683	-71.11	874	.....	595	-6.78
Kaifeng-Honan	26959	20208	1051	48218	2186	.....	320020	34180	.....	10.68	61290	.....	1023	-1.67
Wuchang-Changsha	17103	25435	.....	42538	6165	.....	345385	102104	.....	29.57	158149	103591	.....	65.52
Ssu-Tsen	11281	24785	35	36101	13121	.....	217543	69771	.....	32.08	26127	3544	.....	13.56
TOTAL	1321274	1420157	20110	2761541	441061	.....	19171951	2478438	.....	12.87	3617632	287883	.....	7.96

Y. C. WHANG

Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications